THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 38. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

WEST INDIES.

The Cuban Revolution Gaining Strength—Assassination of General Arango—Interesting News from Hayti.

Correspondence from Neuvitas, Cuba (Feb. 2), says:—

In my last, of the 23d ult., I spoke of the efforts of the Peace Commissioners to arrive at a settlement. Things were progressing favorably; one of the insurgent generals, Augusto Arango, had several interviews with Messrs. Tamayo and Corea. On the 22d Arango came to this city and was closeted with the colonel commanding, the commander of the marines, and the Governor of the town. It was well known that Arango had great influence, and represented the flower of the insurgents of this district, and he represented that he had great hopes of succeeding in his mission of peace. He afterwards went to the insurgent encampment, between Baga and San Miguel, and had interviews with various of the chiefs in councils and with a member of the Central Committee. He wrote on the 24th that the prospects were fair for such amicable arrangement as would be pleasing to the friends of the country. He subsequently left for Principe with despatches for Governor Mena, including one from Dulce, urging any settlement that could be honorably made to all parties. Arrived at the outskirts of the city he presented his papers to the commander of the guard, and was taken into the city by an officer and an escort of six men. After entering the town his escort fell on him with their swords and brutally assassinated him. His body was thrown into a cart and carried through the town. The fact becoming known to the insurgents has terribly exasperated them. Those Cubans who were left in the cities and towns have gone to join their countrymen in the field, burning to avenge the death of Arango. This information reached here on the 28th, and immediately the Spaniards started the report that Arango had been killed by orders of Quesada and by his own countrymen.

This chief was looked upon as the bravest man in the country; noble and chivalrous, the best swordsman on the island, a splendid shot, and a man of great endurance. In 1851, when quite a lad, he was out with Joaquin Aguero, and in a skirmish he was severely wounded. The Spanish soldiers came across him on the field and supposed him to be dying. An officer told one of the soldiers to finish him, and obeying orders, the man placed his musket near his head and fired, leaving him for dead. The wound was terrible, but not fatal. He revived during the night, crawled through the woods, bushes, and fields to a small farmhouse, the inmates of which took care of him. His brother, Dr. Augustin Arango, now practising in New York, performed the operation of trepanning and saved his life, to be taken away in the same cause seventeen years after.

The Spaniards, until recently, held San Miguel with some 150 men, but the insurgents, having twice captured the train, moving thither with provisions, the troops abandoned it at midnight of the 30th in a very hurried manner, leaving a large quantity of ammunition, over 25,000 Peabody cartridges, and all their stores. The town was occupied next morning by the insurgents, and they now hold possession down to the village of Baja on the bay.

On the evening of the 31st arrived the Spanish man of war Francisco de Asis, bringing some forty sappers and miners, a few artillerymen, and two mountain howitzers. By same steamer arrived Brigadier Lesca, appointed to relieve Mena at Puerto Principe—when he can get there. Her Britannic Majesty's ship Royalist arrived yesterday from Jamaica, to look after the interests of British subjects in this quarter.

By parties coming in through the lines of the insurgents it is reported that General Valmeseda had been taken prisoner between Bayamo and Manzanillo, with his escort and part of his staff. Matters are in no better condition here than they have been for the past two months. Indeed, I think for the Government they are much worse every way, and that the insurrection in this quarter is daily gaining strength, and I sincerely believe that the troops here consider "discretion the better part of valor," and for that reason do not go out. Moreover, I am convinced that if this column of over 1500 men do go out they will be destroyed before they reach Principe. Some desertions of Spanish soldiers have taken place.

TENNESSEE.

Alleged Robbery of School Moneys.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 6.—The school fund peculation of Tennessee, managed through the National Bank of Memphis, has been the cause of some affliction during the past week. It is currently rumored here—whether with or without reason I cannot say—that Andrew Johnson has been instrumental in bringing about this investigation. If this be true, he has managed to make some friends recently among the radical members of the Legislature. And if he can move them to a vigorous prosecution of rascality, I suggest for his consideration a still deeper subject in connection with the school fund.

About the 29th of May, 1865, Brevet Major-General Upton, of the United States Army, brought to Nashville, and delivered to W. G. Brownlow, Governor, the archives of the State of Tennessee, captured at Augusta, Georgia, and an amount of coin which was said by the Nashville papers to be $800,000. All parties agreed in stating the same amount. The *Dispatch*, an independent paper, published in this city at the time, was so precise as to give an account, with specific details, of the manner in which the coin of the State Bank, which had a short time before its capture amounted to $800,000, was whittled down to $600,000. The editor of the *Press and Times*, who was completely in Brownlow's confidence, and was present when the treasure was delivered, gave the amount as $600,000, and was so exact as to state the character of the packages in which it came. There were fifty-six boxes, two small casks, and a bag. The bag was a small one, and contained just $1700 in gold. I was myself in Nashville when this treasure arrived, and conversed freely with prominent men of Brownlow's party, who saw the coin and talked with the Governor about it. All stated the amount as $600,000. It was not stated as an estimate, but a count. And I should like to know who ever heard of coin being estimated? No one ever dreamed that less than the sum of $600,000 in coin was received, till Brownlow's message of October, 1865, to the Legislature was published. In that message his Excellency coolly said that, after "a careful examination of the assets captured in Georgia, made by a committee of competent men," he found in coin only $446,719·70.—*Cor. Missouri Republican.*

OBITUARY.

Major-General James R. Barnes.

A telegram from Springfield, Mass., announces the death of Major-General James R. Barnes in that city, yesterday morning. Deceased was a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at West Point in 1829, and was one of the five starred names in a class of distinguished ability, including Generals Robert E. Lee and Joseph E. Johnston, of the Rebel army. General Barnes served in the army for several years, when he resigned and engaged in business as a civil engineer. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, by request of the Governor of Massachusetts, he accepted command of the 18th Massachusetts Volunteers, and served with great distinction in the Army of the Potomac. After the retirement of General Martindale, in 1862, he was placed in command of a brigade in the 5th Army Corps, and in 1863 the Senate confirmed his nomination as a brigadier-general, with commission to date from November 29, 1862. At the battle of Gettysburg he commanded a division, and bore an important part in that memorable contest. Subsequently he was made brevet major-general of volunteers. Throughout the war the deceased served with distinguished valor and ability. After the Rebellion had been suppressed he resigned his commission and retired to private life. He was recently a special commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad for the Government, and was at one time superintendent of the Western Massachusetts Railroad. The death of General Barnes will be sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends, and particularly by the brave men who served under him during the Rebellion. He was a most estimable gentleman, a true patriot, and a high toned, amiable man.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Man Attempts to Burn His Wife and Child—Excessively Brutal Conduct.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 12.—A most brutal tragedy has recently transpired in the town of Sutton. About two weeks ago several persons whose homes are near the south village of Sutton were alarmed by loud shrieks and cries for assistance, which emanated from the dwelling of a man named Melvin Mitchell. They at once proceeded to the place, where they found Mrs. Mitchell almost burned to death. The clothing she was wearing was almost consumed, and her lower limbs, one of her arms, and other portions of her body were shockingly eaten by the flames. A physician was immediately sent for, and everything possible done for the sufferer by kind and sympathizing neighbors, who feared she could not survive until the next morning. She lingered, however, and was alive this morning, although her recovery is extremely doubtful. Soon after the above occurrence many of the Sutton people had their suspicions aroused as to the manner in which the accident occurred. Mrs. Mitchell said it was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp. It was known at the same time that Mitchell was a hard character, and that he had often been very cruel to his family. The physician, Dr. James R. Smiley, entreated the sufferer to explain all the circumstances of the case. For a time all his efforts in that direction were unavailing. At last she said one day that she wanted to tell, but was afraid her husband would kill her. Finally, when assured that she would be protected from her husband, she gave her testimony before a justice of the peace as fully as her feeble condition would permit. She said that on the evening of the accident she was sitting in one corner of the kitchen near an open fire, when suddenly her husband threw a bottle of kerosene oil into the flames. The bottle instantly broke, and its contents flew in all directions, considerable of it going upon Mrs. Mitchell's clothing. At the same time it took fire, and she was immediately enveloped in flames. Unassisted by her husband, she endeavored to extinguish the fire, but without success. She then ran into an adjoining room, her burning clothing dropping from her at every step. Her husband pretended to assist her, but while he did, whether intentionally or not, only aggravated his wife's sufferings, for he opened a door and also took a stick and poked about her clothing. At last, when the flames reached the poor woman's face, and threatened to choke her, he displayed some feeling, and, getting some water, put out the fire, and then called the neighbors. Mrs. Mitchell also gave further particulars of her husband's cruelty to herself and children. One evening, about a week before the sad event above related occurred, Mitchell took his youngest child, a babe about three months old, and under the plea of endeavoring to stop it from crying, he held it between two rocks in the fireplace, used instead of andirons, and over the flames, until one side of its face was horribly burned from its chin to its scalp. He afterwards struck the child a severe blow on the other side of its face, and choked it until it was black and blue, and then gagged it with a handkerchief. All this was done in the presence of the mother, who dared not utter a word, lest he should kill both the child and herself. Immediately after Mrs. Mitchell had made known the above, her brother, James Rowe of Wilmot, caused the arrest of Mitchell on a complaint charging him with attempting to take the life of his wife. All the justices of the peace in Sutton said they were so prejudiced against Mitchell that they were disqualified for holding a court for his preliminary trial. He was accordingly taken by deputy-sheriff John D Wadleigh to Bradford, and arraigned before N. C. Lear, Esq. Mitchell pleaded not guilty, but the testimony against him was so strong that he was bound over for trial in the Supreme Judicial Court. In default of bail he was yesterday morning committed to jail in Concord. Before he left Sutton the women there were so incensed against him that they threatened to take his case into their own hands. Mitchell is about thirty years of age, and has long sustained a bad reputation. He is sometimes intemperate, but there is no evidence that he was in liquor when committing the above diabolical deeds.

SPAIN.

Assassination of the Governor of Burgos.

Under the date of Jan. 27, the correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Madrid:—On the morning of Jan. 25, towards noon, the Civil Governor, accompanied by his highest subaltern functionary, the Secretario del Gobierno, or Provincial Secretary, and by one of the chief officers of the police, proceeded to the Cathedral. He found groups of people on the square before the Minster, called the Plaza del Arzobispo, but does not seem to have met with any hindrance or molestation. At the door of the church he was received by three Canons and the Dean, who, upon hearing his errand, offered to show him the way to the Archive. As soon as the Governor had crossed the threshold of the church the doors were closed, and a picket of Civil Guards, or gendarmes, stationed themselves before it. One of the officers of this force writes to his superior that the voice of the Archbishop was heard to cry for help, and that one of the bells from the steeple sounded the alarm (*tacabo a arrebato*). The mob, apparently at that signal, went round the building, and forced a way both into the church and the cloister. The cries of the multitude were "*Muera el Gobernador! Viva la Unidad Catolica de Burgos!*" As the Governor was issuing from the door of the church which led into the cloister, he asked what the people wanted; but these closed upon him, and on the very steps of the threshold pierced him with their daggers (*le acribillaron a punalazos*). He fell, he was seen to rise, but was soon again overpowered and prostrated. The murderers then tore his clothes from him, struggled for the possession of those bloody tatters as trophies, and cut even the limbs to pieces, "like famished wolves." They then threw a red scarf round the mangled body, dragged it down the steps, and through the cloister, to the square before the Cathedral, where they were fallen upon by the public force which dispersed them. The letter from which I quote states "that the whole population had a share in the crime." The town was immediately declared in a state of siege. Four of the Canons, the Dean, and other priests, with between sixty and seventy of the populace, were arrested. The Archbishop, Don Anastasio Rodrigo Justo, was submitted to an interrogatory. The Cathedral was closed, and will not be reopened for public worship till it be reconsecrated. I have been told that the Provincial Secretary, who, as I wrote yesterday, had "miraculously escaped," had been saved by some of the Canons. I hear nothing further respecting the police inspector who was reported wounded.

—A South Carolina inventor has patented a cotton press, which is so arranged that the same power removes the packed bale from the press and prepares another bale for packing.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Grant Receives Official Notification of His Election—His Longest Speech—He Pledges Retrenchment and Economy—Why He will not Announce His Cabinet.

Caleb Cushing's Mission to Central America—Its Success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

General Grant Officially Notified of His Election.

The joint committee appointed to wait upon General Grant and notify him of his election as President of the United States, discharged the duty assigned to them this morning at 11 o'clock, at the army headquarters.

Governor Morton's Address.

Governor Morton, Chairman of the Committee, addressed Grant, announcing that they had been appointed as a committee on the part of Congress to present him with his commission as President. He said the result of the election had been extremely gratifying, and the people firmly believed that he would bring to the discharge of the duties of his high office the same energy, integrity, and patriotism that had characterized him in his former sphere of usefulness.

General Grant's Response.

General Grant, in reply, said:—In accepting the high office conferred upon him by his countrymen, he desired to assure them that he would call around him men who could carry out the principles which the country desired to be successful, which were economy, retrenchment, and the faithful collection of the revenue; and if those persons did not perform their duties, he would not hesitate to supply their places with those who would perform their duties successfully. He would remove his own appointees as soon as those of his predecessor. He had not announced his Cabinet up to the present time, but had intended to do so after his official notification; but after a careful consideration he had come to the conclusion not to make public the names of those he should invite, not even to the parties selected, until he should transmit their names to the Senate, because there may not be a man in the country, if named for the position in the Cabinet but who would be assailed by a great pressure brought to bear by the friends of various parties. If not satisfied with his first appointment, he would not hesitate to make a second one.

Representative Pruyn's Pledge.

Mr. Pruyn said that, although differing from General Grant and the party he represented, he would give his administration a cordial and hearty support.

FROM NEW YORK.

Return of Caleb Cushing from Panama—His Mission a Success.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Caleb Cushing arrived by the steamer Henry Chauncey from Panama to-day. His mission to Carthagena was not a failure. On the contrary, the Panama *Chronicle* says it is a complete success, and the great work will soon be commenced. A letter from Carthagena, dated February 1, to the Panama *Star*, says:—"Cushing carries back with him the treaty in reference to opening the Interoceanic Canal. All that is now needed to carry out the grand project is to obtain an appropriation from both houses of Congress."

The English and French have been endeavoring to secure the same treaty, and are now headed off.

A zoological garden has been organized by the Chilian government, with a capital stock divided into three thousand shares.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Destruction by the Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—A heavy rain storm for the last two days throughout the State causes railroad and telegraph communications in all directions to be interrupted.

Portions of the San Jose Railroad were washed away, and the tracks of the Central Pacific Railroad were covered with water from the Sacramento river, which overflowed its banks. The bridges on the California Southern Road were swept away by the floods.

There was also a severe snow storm in the mountains, and in some places the snow drifted from twelve to fifteen feet deep. Snow slides are reported along the Central Pacific Railroad near Emigrant Gap and Cisco, destroying a portion of the snow sheds. Thus far the trains have been detained only a few hours.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 13—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; and for account, 93¼; United States 5-20s have advanced to 78. American stocks steady. Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 94¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13—A. M.—United States bonds firmer and higher. The present quotation is 81⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾@12⅞d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Feb. 13—A. M.—Linseed cakes, £12 15s. Sperm oil, 97s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 13—P. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93¼; U. S. 5-20s, quiet and steady at 77⅞. Railways steady; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 95¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

PARIS, Feb. 13—A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—P. M.—Cotton heavy. Uplands on the spot and afloat, 12¼@12½d.; Orleans, 12⅞@12⅞d. The sales to-day have only been 7000 bales. Common Rosin, 6s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Death of Miss Stinecke—Suspicion of Foul Play—An Untrue Report—Excitement Among Tobacconists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—It is now ascertained that Dr. Paul Schoeppe, of Carlisle, Pa., who is suspected of foul play, in causing the death of Miss Stinecke, his patient, and who claims she willed him her entire estate, presented a check at the Bank of Carlisle for $50, purporting to have been drawn by Miss Stinecke the day before her death, and got the money, and also presented another check of the same date, purporting to be drawn by the same person, for $189 at the National Bank of Baltimore, which was refused on suspicion of forgery.

It is now alleged that both checks are forgeries, as also the name to the will making him the sole heir. It is likewise known that he is possessed of her gold watch and chain. The *post mortem* examination of the deceased by Professor Aiken is not wholly satisfactory, but the Professor says there are sufficient suspicions to warrant Schoeppe being taken into custody. He is still in Carlisle unarrested.

The reported loss of the schooner E. J. Palmer, from Baltimore for New York, with all on board, proves untrue.

Great excitement was caused amongst tobacco dealers here yesterday by a large seizure of contraband tobacco from North Carolina. All the large houses are being searched by Government officials.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, J. P.—A hearing upon *habeas corpus* was had this morning in the case of Jacob Fogle, charged with cruelty to a horse in cutting its tongue off; and after hearing the testimony of the witnesses his Honor remanded the relator for trial before a jury.

Desertion cases were heard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Henry Gifford, of Paris, and William and John Sellers, of Philadelphia, vs. Samuel Rue et al. This was a bill in equity, setting forth that Gifford originally invented an improvement in a feed-water apparatus for steam boilers, and on the 24th of April, 1860, obtained a patent for the sale of it in the United States. On July 7, 1860, he sold the patent to the plaintiffs, Sellers, who thereupon had exclusive right to it; and they complain that the defendants have wrongfully obtained a patent for a similar injector, which is simply an infringement upon their patent, and are manufacturing and selling the same; for which reason they prayed the Court to grant an injunction against the defendants, to restrain them from proceeding in the manufacture and sale of the said articles. The defendants answered and maintained that the patent under which they claimed was genuine, and the article they sold was an invention entirely distinct from that of the plaintiffs. Argued by George Harding, Esq., for plaintiffs, and Charles Bonsall, Esq., for defendants.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The trial of prison cases was resumed this morning, but nothing whatever of interest was before the Court.

PARAGUAY.

Details of the Recent Battles—Estimated Losses on Both Sides.

Buenos Ayres, South America, correspondence to the 18th of December last, gives us the following information:—

The United States fleet has reached Villeta, the only stronghold left by which Lopez commands the river Paraguay. The flagship Wasp left the other steamers below, and went up to the fort. There General MacMahon sought an interview with Lopez, and it was granted, and our only information up to this hour is that the interview lasted a whole day, and no result was made known.

Lopez has been so busy with various pressing matters of a different kind that it is a wonder that he gives any time at all to diplomatic talk. No one doubts but that if those two young men are, still living, and it is believed that they are they will be given up promptly by Lopez. This, with the proper concession for having insulted the flag, is the occasion of the visit of the United States squadron to Paraguay at this time.

On December 5 there were about 8000 men passed over the river Paraguay above Villeta. They had gone by land around the fort to be able to attack it on the flank and rear. On the next day 5000 more passed across, and they pushed on at once towards the fort. They were met at a bridge where 4000 Paraguayans, with 4 iron guns, held them at bay for several hours. At length the Paraguayans retired to a road near by, where they had 18 guns concealed, and the Allies, crossing freely the bridge, were assailed by a most destructive fire. This was a vigorous fought battle, where most of the leading allied officers were killed or wounded. The day closed with no decided gain to either party. It was one of a series of encounters, and both sides prepared for further action.

The Allies received more men, drew up their fleet, and proceeded, December 7, towards the fort again, and taking this eighteen-gun redoubt in the way, carried it heroically. Its defender, Gonsalez, died at his post.

On the 9th Marquis Caxias proceeded again, and put all the troops in motion for Villeta. At a pass called Paso Toro the Paraguayans again made a stand, and with six guns kept the whole army at bay. The Allies report a loss of 600 before they forced their passage at this point. This was another link in the chain.

Again, December 11, another move was made, and General Caballero, with 4000 Paraguayans, held the pass for three hours, until the General himself fell mortally wounded, 500 of his men were prisoners, and the rest were in retreat. This freed the way to Villeta; and while this last action was in process, Lopez was packing up, and left during the day, with all that was convenient to take, for Luque, where he makes another stand. At last accounts the Allies were preparing to attack Angostura, the only remaining fort on the river.

It is impossible to tell what these battles may have cost in human life, but correspondents from the army put down the Allied losses at not less than 7000 men. They tell also of heavy Paraguayan losses, but the exact numbers cannot be told yet. Instances of the most heroic bravery, never excelled anywhere, have occurred on both sides.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Saturday, Feb. 13, 1869. }

The Money Market continues quiet. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent., prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. New City 6s sold at 101, no change.

Railroad shares were firmer. Reading sold at 47⅝@47¾, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅝@57¾, an advance of ⅛; Lehigh Valley at 56, no change; Camden and Amboy at 123¾@124, a slight decline; and Philadelphia and Erie at 25⅝, no change; 69 was bid for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 9 for Catawissa common; and 33¾ for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 11½ for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held. 158 was bid for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 75 for Western, and 31 for Manufacturers'.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30⅝, a decline of ⅛. 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19½ for preferred do.; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 City 6s, New...ls.	101	1 sh Leh V R.........	56
$500 Am Gold..........	135	16 sh Penna RR........	57¾
$2000 do...b6 flat..	135⅝	200 do.........s5.	57⅝
$3000 Sch N 6s '82.......	68	100 do.........30d.	57⅝
$2500 Leh 6s gold l. ls..	85	100 do.........s60.	57⅝
$1000 Leh N 6s '84......	84	100 do.........s60.	57⅝
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s....	86½	150 do.........ls.	57⅝
100 sh Read R.........c...	47⅞	100 do.............	57⅝
1 do................	47¾	100 do.........b30.	57⅝
100 do..........c.	47¾	100 do.........s60.	57½
100 do.........b30..	47⅞	21 do.............	57⅝
100 do.............	47·81	100 sh Leh N Stk.......	30⅝
6 sh C & Am.......ls..	124	100 do............	30⅝
18 do........ls..	123½	200 sh Phil & E.....ls.	25⅝
10 do...........	123¾	100 do.........b60.	25⅝
10 do.........ls..	123⅝		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·12 A. M.	135¼	11·32 A. M.	134⅞
10·55 "	134⅞	11·50 "	135⅛
11·00 "	135	11·45 "	135

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1865, 113@113¼; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, new, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@110; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅛@101⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do., 1865, 113@113¼; do. July, 1865, 109⅞@109⅞; do. July, 1867, 110⅜@110⅛; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅛; 5s, 10-40s, 109⅜@109⅞. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. U. S. Pacific Railroad Currency Bonds, 101⅜@101⅞. Gold, 134⅞@134⅞.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@114¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 113¼@113⅜; July, 1865, 110⅜@110⅛; do., 1867, 110⅜@110⅝; do. 1868, 110⅜@110⅝; 10-40s, 109⅜@110. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅜@102. Gold, 135.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	164¼	West. Union Tel...	37⅝
N.Y. and Erie R.R.	36½	Cleveland & Toledo.	106
Ph. and Rea. R.........	94½	Toledo & Wab.........	66
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	94¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	66
Cle. and Pitt. R.......	91⅜	Mil. & St. P. pref....	79¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83⅝	Adams Express.....	67½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf..	92	Wells, Fargo & Co.	28¾
Chi. and R. I. R......	131¼	U. S. Express Co....	61½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	118	Tenn. 6s, new........	66½
Pacific Mail S. Co...	114⅜	Gold......................	135

Market dull.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Feb. 13.—The Flour market is steady, and prices are well sustained. About 600 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at $5@5·25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10·50@12·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is more firmness in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1·70@1·90 for fair and choice; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·72. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·58. Corn is in good demand, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of new yellow at 88@90c. Oats are in good demand and firmer. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 75@76c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm at $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in active request, and 200 bushels sold at $9·25@9·62½. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·62@2·65.

Whisky is quoted at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid. The market is flooded with the contraband article, which is offered at a less price than the Government tax.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Stocks steady. Gold, 135⅛. Sterling Exchange, 109¾; 5-20s, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 111½; do. 1865, 112⅞; new, 101⅜; 1867, 110⅝; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 62⅝; Missouri 6s, 87⅝; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 38; New York Central, 164⅛; Reading, 90⅝; Hudson River, 138⅛; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 94; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91½; Cleveland and Toledo, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 131; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117½.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull and nominal at 29½c. Flour more active and unchanged. Wheat firm; prime red at $2·2@2·35; fair to good at $1·75@1·85; Pennsylvania at $1·85. Corn firm; prime white, 93@94c; yellow, 92c. Oats firm at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·55. Pork quiet at $33·50@34. Bacon and Lard unchanged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—Flour dull at $4·75@5·75. Wheat quiet, sales of good shipping at $1·75. Legal-tenders, 74¾.

—Of the twenty-three Governors of Maine since its separation from Massachusetts in 1820, eleven are still living—Edward Kent, Hugh J. Anderson, William G. Crosby, Anson P. Morrill, Hannibal Hamlin, Joseph H. Williams, Lot M. Morrill, Israel Washburn, Abner Coburn, Samuel Cony, and Joshua L. Chamberlain, the present incumbent.

—Intemperance is the great national vice of Sweden. It has become so alarming that the Legislature is called upon to interfere. Even the victims, it is said, join in the cry. The King of Sweden sympathizes with the temperance men, but hesitates to act. The agitators call for a statute rigidly prohibiting the manufacture of liquor.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11—Arrived, ship Commodore, from New Castle. Cleared ship White Star, for Liverpool, with 48,000 sacks of wheat; ship Celestia, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks of wheat.

Sailed, ship Duke of Edinburgh, for Cork; ship Derby, for Mazatlan; and ship Caboo Collima, for Rio Janeiro.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........FEBRUARY 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............40 | 11 A. M..............54 | 2 P. M..............42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Sostrene, Bjonness, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Barque E. A. Cochran, Swazey, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Alice Lea, Foster, Barbados, Workman & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Walter, Washington, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr W. F. Washington, Hastings, Washington, do.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, Sagua la Grande, Madeira & Cabada.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off the Capes, saw two herm. brigs and five loaded schooners (three of them 3-masted) bound in.

Schr Claro, Gahegan, 10 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 11—6 P. M.—Barques Meridian, for Bremen; Foreninger, for London; brig S. P. Smith, for Matanzas; schrs J. M. Flanagan, for do.; and C. W. May, for Havana, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day. Wind west.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Margaretha, Wittenberg, hence, at Cuxhaven 29th ult.

Brig Herman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst.

Brig Lena, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 30th ult.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 6th inst.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Counting the Votes.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The electoral votes of the States of New York, New Jersey, Georgia, and Louisiana were stolen from Grant and Colfax and fraudulently transferred to Seymour and Blair by Democratic managers in the North, and by Rebel terrorists in the South. That is the short way of stating an important fact. Poll the legal voters of New York to-morrow, and it will appear that a majority of them considerably exceeding ten thousand cast their ballots last November for Grant and Colfax. There is no doubt about this among intelligent politicians. A prominent judge in this city has boasted among his Democratic confederates that he carried the State of New York; while another high Democratic official has proclaimed in Democratic circles that "It rested with me to determine whether Hoffman should have thirty five thousand or seventy thousand in this city; and they had to get down on their knees to me to make it seventy thousand." The professional thieves, burglars, and swindlers who voted ten to twenty times each for Seymour and Hoffman, mainly plied their vocation in London before they were driven to seek here a safer field of operations; and very few of them are Irish, though the Irish have been wrongly charged with their crimes against the purity of the ballot-box. Fraudulent naturalization papers were made out by tens of thousands; some of them were used, and some not. Joseph Egan, who has worked in Newcastle, Westchester county, for the last two years, but who had not been four years in the country, and had never declared his intention to become a citizen, was supplied by the Democrats with a naturalization certificate, though he never applied for it; so were two of his sons, who were still more recent immigrants, one of them a minor. Neither of these attempted to vote; but they were provided with naturalization papers on purpose to have them vote for Seymour, Blair, and Hoffman. Not less than fifty thousand certificates, each as fraudulent as these, were sent out from the Democratic naturalization offices in this city; and the ballots cast on these, with those of the "repeaters," gave Seymour and Blair the forty electoral votes of New York and New Jersey.

Georgia and Louisiana were carried by violence and intimidation, as New York and New Jersey were by forgery and fraud. The blacks of entire Congressional districts were kept away from the polls or compelled to vote for those who would deprive them of the elective franchise by threats that they should be killed if they attempted to vote for Grant and Colfax. The proofs of this are as clear as sunlight; they are as palpable as the fact that an election was held. Whoever will glance over the returns from those States by counties and districts must *know* that the results declared indicate the fears, not the wishes, of the colored voters. They voted, as they often refrained from voting, because to vote as they chose would subject them to proscription, starvation, outrage, wounds, and death.

But Grant and Colfax were nevertheless elected by more than two-thirds of the electoral votes. Every State but Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware went really for them. No one disputes, since no shadow of ground exists for disputing, their triumph. It seems to us, therefore, that Congress might better devote its best energies to precluding in future such outrages as vitiated the result in four States than to rejecting or correcting the votes wrongfully cast last December. Let the dead bury their dead, while we give attention and effort to the case of the living and practical. Such seems to us the dictate of true, patriotic statesmanship; such we believe will be the judgment of the people.

Concerning the Census.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A special committee has been appointed to present to the House a plan for taking the next United States census. So many questions enter into any adequate report of a nation's growth, and so many others are involved in maturing any satisfactory plan for having that report accurate, that we are glad to observe that the House has at the head of its committee, in the person of General Garfield, one of its most studious and sagacious thinkers. Precisely what information shall be collected is a point on which we trust the committee will not fail to consult the exacting demands of modern statisticians. It adds but a trifle to the expense to include a dozen fresh subjects for the inquiries of the census takers; and we only need to avail ourselves of the best methods for collecting and classifying the facts thus brought in to secure the best, most comprehensive, and most minute picture of a great nation's condition and progress that has ever been preserved for the guidance of her statesmen and the encouragement of her people.

Two things we want—a system of schedules that shall be plain enough to avoid bewildering the census-takers or the people, and so arranged that their results may admit of the most thorough classification; and, second, a system that, while satisfying these conditions, shall allow comparisons not only with the data furnished in our own previous census reports, but with the statistics collected by other nations. For the first of these we imagine that the committee will find a basis, satisfactory in many respects, in the labors of our late Census Office. In the other, the problem becomes more complex. Various congresses of European statisticians have been held to devise means for securing uniformity, at least in the general outline of the systems adopted by the several governments; and the results of these conferences should be carefully studied.

The effects of the war on population, on industry, on education, morals, distribution of land and the like, will be the subjects concerning which the revelations of the next census will be most anxiously awaited. A cognate topic of inquiry will be the effects of emancipation upon the slaves, the masters, the prosperity of the South, and the prosperity of the whole country. Scarcely less attractive is another broad field of investigation, the bare outline of which we can only suggest by mentioning the late thesis of an elaborate Government report, that, under the effects of an expanded currency, protective legislation, and heavy taxation, the poor in this country have been growing poorer, and the rich richer; labor has been oppressed; the laborer's wages have not kept pace with the advance in the cost of his living, and capital has reaped unjust rewards. On scores of points like these, growing out of the war and connecting themselves with every class and every interest, the next census ought to give definite information. The judicious preparation of its schedules becomes therefore a work of the first importance, and to this we trust that the attention of General Garfield's committee may be carefully directed. Legislation at the best can only map out the outlines of the work; but everything depends on the judgment with which these outlines are marked.

When and by whom the census shall be taken is a matter of scarcely less concern. A suggestion, certainly quite plausible, has been made, that the assessors of internal revenue, by reason of their presumed intimate acquaintance with most of the topics on which information is to be collected, might very properly be charged with the work in their respective districts. One which we regard as of more importance is that, whoever does it, the arrangements should be such as to insure its being promptly done. If possible, the census-takers should make their returns within a week, or at furthest a fortnight, from the time they begin their task. To have all the facts collected over the entire country on a single day would be still better. Then the work of reducing these returns and publishing the results should be peremptorily limited to a third of the time spent on the last census. We want the facts before they are out of date.

—The subject is a broad one, and very many and complex considerations enter into it. We have hinted at two or three of the most obvious, in the hope that these may serve to impress upon the committee the gravity and magnitude of their task, and to stimulate in their aid the suggestions of thoughtful men throughout the country.

"Let Us Have Peace."

From the N. Y. World.

Before proceeding to comment on the disgraceful scenes of turbulence and uproar which accompanied the counting of the electoral votes, we will indicate our opinion of the legal questions, which have been rather confused than elucidated by the discussion in the House. The provision of the Constitution relating to this and all similar cases is the following:—

> "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof."

The President of the Senate is an officer in whom the Constitution vests the power of opening the certificates of the electoral votes "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives;" "and the votes shall be counted," the Constitution does not say by whom. Congress may regulate the mode of proceeding by law, if any regulation is necessary; and such a law is binding upon the President of the Senate. But the concurrent resolutions, under which the Senate and House acted on the late occasion, are not such a law. The Constitution declares that—

> "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

The concurrent resolutions, in this case, were never presented to the President; they had none of the vigor and binding force of law. They rested for such authority as they had on the power of each house to make rules to govern its own proceedings, and were binding on neither house any longer than it chose to adhere to them. The two houses may make a joint rule for regulating the proceedings of each in particular cases; but such a rule binds the Senate only because the Senate adopted it, and the House only because the House adopted it; and either is at all times perfectly free to rescind it without the concurrence of the other. But *until* it is rescinded, it binds each, because each is bound by its own rules. The vote of the House to reject the electoral votes of Georgia did *not* rescind the concurrent resolution on the part of the House; and Butler was therefore all wrong in his obstinate interruption of the proceedings. It may be said that the vote of the House *virtually* rescinded the rule; but that is a point of no practical importance, because what the House undertook to do was to decide that the Georgia votes should not be counted; and the House, acting alone, had no jurisdiction over that question.

Butler's point that the Speaker had no authority to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest a member of "the joint convention" was equally untenable. No such thing as a "joint convention" for counting the Electoral votes is known to the Constitution or the laws. The language of the Constitution is, that the certificates shall be opened "in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives;" that is, of the two branches of Congress separately organized. On this occasion, as on all occasions, each is bound only by its own rules, and subject to the authority only of its own officers. The President of the Senate cannot direct the arrest of a member of the House; nor the Speaker of the House the arrest of a member of the Senate. If a member of either is disorderly, he can be arrested only by its own Sergeant-at-Arms, acting under the direction of its own presiding officer. Butler was, therefore, completely wrong in all his legal and parliamentary points.

What, then, is the significance of this tumultuous and most scandalous squabble?

It proves the existence of a dissatisfied, inflammatory state of feeling, which is ready to take fire on the slightest provocation. It betokens a great mass of pent-up passions, excited by differences which cannot be avowed, and yet so burn for an outbreak that pretexts for a quarrel are eagerly laid hold of because the real reasons must lie in concealment. Butler is shrewd in detecting motives and playing upon fancied grievances. He aspires to be the champion of the new administration. He has thus early detected a lurking jealousy between Grant and Colfax, both of whom wish to be elected President in 1872. Wade and Colfax have lately become related by marriage; and Butler having succeeded in making Wade a butt of derision, has rendered it easier for Grant to neglect him in the bestowal of offices. Wade and Colfax have been both, in different ways, rivals of Grant. Wade wanted to mount into Johnson's saddle before the Chicago Convention, and it was surmised that he would use his influence and patronage to promote his own interests in the Convention. It was a suspicion of this that killed the impeachment. Grant's friends did not want Wade to fill all the offices with men whom he must retain or offend. Grant preferred to take the Presidency fresh from the hands of Johnson, whose appointees and supporters he could turn adrift with the certain concurrence of the Senate, rather than from Wade, whose appointees the Senate might not allow him to disturb. As Wade aspired to skim off the cream of the Federal patronage to Grant's disadvantage, Grant owes him no good-will; and Butler was sharp enough to see that to make him ridiculous would be an acceptable service to the new President.

Colfax desires to lead the radicals and head off Grant for the succession. If the Senate, over which he is to preside, refuse to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, he hopes to be nearly as powerful as Grant himself, even in this administration. Grant can neither appoint nor displace anybody but by Senatorial permission; and Colfax is so wily, plausible, popular, and thoroughly radical, that he does not despair of organizing a devoted clique in the Senate to favor his Presidential aspirations. Grant has none of the arts of a demagogue, in which Colfax is such an adept; he has never belonged to the Republican party; and by witholding his confidence from the radical Senators, he has excited so much distrust that Colfax will easily form a party in the Senate. This salvy, smiling demagogue has already assumed to speak for the new administration in a manner so forward and officious that it cannot be pleasing to Grant. While the President-elect has preserved a studied silence and refused to declare any policy, the glib-tongued Vice-President elect has again and again addressed the public, telling what the election signified and what the Republican party intend to accomplish in the new administration. Grant is too proud and reticent to openly complain of this; but he is precisely the kind of man to be struck with its presumptuous unseemliness. What his own sense of propriety forbids him to do, though it would become him if it would anybody, Colfax steps forward and does, forgetful that he has been elected merely to put questions in the Senate, and that Grant, if anybody, is authorized to declare the purposes of the new administration. Modesty and reticence may, or it may not, be a proper *rôle* for Grant, but nobody can very well dispute that they would become Colfax, who is so ready to erect himself into an oracle. Butler, who is a quick, keen observer, has promply divined Colfax's aspirations and Grant's jealousy, and has struck a chord which will reverberate the dissonance. It matters little that he is all wrong in his parliamentary points; they are only pretexts. As a partisan of Grant, he aims to set the House and Senate by the ears, and to make it appear that the House, which immediately represents the people, trusts the new President, while the Senate, with a rival of Grant at its future head, refuses its confidence and maintains a surveillance over his conduct. Butler has the sagacity to see that the Republican party cannot much longer hold together, and he aims to be on the side which the people will ultimately support.

Mexico and the Foreign Powers.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Late European telegraphic news informs us that the "opposition" in the French Corps Législatif demand a restoration of diplomatic relations with Mexico. They ask this under the plea that French interests will suffer if there is a longer interruption. Thus the "opposition" never fail to make a hit at the disasters of the Mexican expedition whenever opportunity offers. The fact is, moreover, that the reopening of diplomatic relations with Mexico is really necessary. French dreams in that direction were rudely broken; but French interests are not so easily trodden upon. There are very many French subjects who were resident in Mexico at the date of the intervention and who were obliged to fly from the country. The Mexican Government has made a most sweeping confiscation of all their property without regard to their political sentiments, and doubtless these are disposed to make an effort to have it returned to them. Moreover, France had a large debt against Mexico at the date of the intervention, not including the infamous Jecker fraud or the unfortunate acknowledged investment of over two hundred and fifty-two millions of dollars in the royal filibustering expedition of Maximilian. The entire European debts of Mexico at the date of intervention were about ninety-five millions of dollars, of which sixty-six millions are claimed by England.

England as well as France appears anxious to resume diplomatic relations with the Mexicans, and the British Premier lately stated that England was ready to do this "when Mexico asked for it"—a very foolish thing to state, considering the fact that Mexico is so disgusted with herself and the whole of humanity that she feels more exclusive than China, and would by far prefer never to see another foreign diplomat upon her soil. When she asks England to send a minister to her capital it will be when she is under an American protectorate. We advise France to wait for this same moment before she undertakes to accredit any Frenchman to Mexico. There is no settling of this vexed Mexican question in any way but the natural one. If Europe will wait a little while, say from six months to a year, for us to get our new administration at work, we will give them a final and satisfactory solution of the whole problem.

The Spanish Cortes and Its Labors.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Constituent Cortes of Spain met Thursday for organization, and the eyes of every European Cabinet are anxiously watching the result of their deliberations. The two important questiions to be decided are—first, what shall be the form of government to replace the banished rule of the Bourbons; and, second, to whom shall be confided the executive power of that government. The elections which have recently taken place in the Spanish peninsula have resulted largely in favor of the candidates put forward by the existing provisional government, and its members will hold seats in virtue of their election by the capital. The choice of the presiding officer will indicate in some degree the temper of that body, but not the final result, as very active diplomatic intrigues are on foot in every circle in Madrid to influence the question of the dynasty. Señor Rivero is named in our cable despatches as almost certain to be the President of the Cortes.

This body comprises in reality three political elements, neither of which holds a majority of the Cabinet. General Serrano represents the old liberal union party which so long endeavored to modify by peaceful means the policy of the ex-Queen, and carries great weight for his announced preference for a monarchy. General Prim is the leader of the Progresista party, and as commander of the army, as well as from his strong personal character, enjoys a wide influence. Señor Ayola, Minister of Grace and Justice, represents in the Cabinet the democratic progresistas. The admitted organ of the Provisional Government has announced that the Cabinet has settled upon its choice for the throne, but the name has not been given to the public. Rumor has stated the Government candidate to be the Duke of Aosta, second son of the King of Italy, and supposed to be the preference of the French Emperor; but from Thursterday's complexion of things at Madrid, it appears that a majority of the Cortes are in favor of Ferdinand, the father of the present King of Portugal; and next to him stands the Duke de Montpensier. Meantime the project has been revived in Portugal of an Iberian union, which may be the secret of the strength of the Portugese royal house in Madrid. The wishes of Louis Napoleon will undoubtedly have great influence in the discussions in Madrid; but it does not follow that they will control the choice of the nation. The Spaniards are a proud and warlike people, and very sensitive to any appearance of foreign influence in their domestic affairs. The first Napoleon found nothing but disaster to his designs in Spain. His successor may be more successful. At this moment the movements in Madrid constitute the most important event in European politics, and will be contemplated with interest everywhere.

The Status of Georgia.

From the N. Y. Times.

The position conceded to Georgia in the counting of the electoral vote for President seems to determine the question until now in dispute in regard to that State. The fact that its vote was received and recognized disposes of doubts as to its title to Congressional representation. A State which may vote for the President must be in the Union; and, being in the Union, it has a right to representation in the Senate and the House.

The joint resolution by which Senator Edmunds hoped to escape the difficulty really amounted to nothing. There was not even ingenuity in the declaration that the Georgia vote should be counted if the result were not thereby affected, but excluded if the effect were otherwise. Its terms admitted of no other interpretation. Expounding them officially, the President of the Senate said that their purport was, "that if the votes of the State of Georgia did not alter the result of the election they might be counted, and if they did alter the result, they were not to be counted." But the artifice is too puerile to serve the purpose for which it was intended. For the right of a State is not contingent upon the political complexion of its vote. Whether it might elect Grant, or whether it might defeat him, had nothing to do with the point to be decided. That was a simple yea or nay on the question of admitting or excluding the vote. And when an affirmative decision was rendered, as it was on Wednesday, the *status* of Georgia was practically settled.

The acceptance of the vote is an unconditional recognition of the power to vote. No special pleading based upon the Edmunds joint resolution or on any other ground can at all modify the essential fact. The joint action of the two houses in receiving the vote admits of no appeal. It is positive and conclusive as well as to the legal regularity of the vote as to the authority of the State to give it. There is no middle ground in the premises. That State cannot be out of the Union, or as a State subject to constitutional penalties, whose voice for Seymour and Blair was formally listened to by the President of the Senate in the presence of both houses.

The result is especially noteworthy, because directly occasioned by the Senate, which has thus far refused admission to the Georgia Senators. Had General Butler's objection prevailed, we should have said that exclusion from the Electoral College in this case implied exclusion from the Union. But these objections having been overruled—arbitrarily and irregularly, we must admit, but still overruled—the theory of the Senate Judiciary Committee is exploded, and the unwillingness to admit Mr. Hill ceases to be excusable. We do not look for absolute consistency in these matters, but when an important constitutional principle is at stake, we must assume that the Senate will adhere to the logical consequences of its own proceeding. After declaring that the votes of Georgia should be received, it cannot, without self-stultification, deny the right of the State to Senatorial representation.

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4264. 119 1m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS,
FOR SALE AT PAR
AND
ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1000 MILES
NOW COMPLETED OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

As 500 miles of the Western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but

267 MILES REMAIN

To be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12 800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,500 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AT PAR.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, AND NO MORE These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road and all its equipments.

THEY HAVE THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AT SIX PER CENT., and both

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
ARE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $26,500 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States IS PERFECTLY SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1 800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings of the year 1868 FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, WERE MORE THAN

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,

The details of which are as follows;—

From	Passengers	$1,024,005·07
"	Freight	2,040,233·19
"	Express	51,423·06
"	Mails	136,245 59
"	Miscellaneous	91,624 27
"	Government troops	10,077·77
"	" freight	449,440·33
"	Contractors' men	201,179·09
"	" material	968,43? 32
	Total	$5,066,651·61

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR.

As the supply of these Bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street,
And in New York
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
J. J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCTOBER 1, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.
Jan 20, 1869. 1 2 thstu

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL & DINING SALOON,
S. E. Corner Carter St. & Exchange Place,
The Place to Get a Good Dinner,
OR OTHER MEAL AT REASONABLE PRICES.
Bill of Fare, Wines, Liquors, etc., of the best
11 26 smrp C. PRICE, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No. 105 S. FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), and at No. 432 WALNUT Street, Penn Building.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135⅞.

—Two men were murdered in different localities in Michigan on Thursday night.

—At South Bend, Mass., on Thursday night, the Town Hall was burned. Loss, $25,000.

—Major-General Barnes, United States Army, died on Thursday, at Springfield, Mass.

—The traitor John C. Breckinridge, is in Baltimore receiving the attentions of his Rebel friends.

—By the explosion of a powder mill at Hazardville, Conn., on Thursday, two men were instantly killed.

—Three persons were arrested yesterday on Staten Island, charged with smuggling Havana cigars.

—Two men were burned to death the other day at Suncook, N. H., by the accidental ignition of naptha.

—Dr. Ernest Shafroth, of South Bethlehem, accidentally fell into a cellar in Allentown, Wednesday night, and was killed.

—Wesley Nelson, who murdered Mr. Lambert near Beloit, Wisconsin, has been arrested, and confesses that he committed the crime.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—At the banquet to the Ministry at Fishmongers' Hall last night, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the last House of Commons had been condemned by the Government of the day, that that Government had been brought to the bar of public opinion on a distinct issue, and the policy of the people was now most clearly defined.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Advices received to-day state that the Persian army, with the Shah at its head, has gone to Bagdad. In the meantime, the Turkish troops are pushing forward to the Persian frontier.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—The barque Neptune, from New York for Liverpool, was abandoned off Skelly.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held to-day, to hear an address from Mr. Graves, Conservative member of Parliament from this city.

Mr. Graves expressed the belief that the treaty negotiated with the American Minister for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims was sure to be ratified by the United States Senate. He said the American claims were made with a dignity, and maintained with a forbearance, that were fully appreciated by England.

She had, in consequence, met the advances of the United States more than half-way, and receded from principles which had been regarded as fundamental to the British Constitution. The result of such conduct, said Mr. Graves, forbids that party politics shall in any degree interfere with honorable arrangements which have been made between the two countries.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from New York.

DUBLIN, Feb. 12.—The Mayor of Dublin will take advantage of the first public levee to present to Queen Victoria a monster petition for the amnesty of the Fenian prisoners, which has been so extensively signed by the corporate authorities of cities and towns throughout Ireland.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 14,000,000f. since last week.

HAVANA, Feb. 12.—A small Spanish schooner which had cleared for New York was seized to-day by the authorities, on suspicion of having arms and supplies for the rebels on board. Her cargo was examined, but nothing was found to confirm the suspicions of the officials.

A mixed commission, appointed by planters and merchants to raise funds for the government, have resolved to recommend the following plan:—The Spanish Bank is to furnish a loan of $8,000,000 to the treasury of the government, the government to provide for the payment thereof by imposing special taxes, as follows:—Fifty cents on each box of sugar imported; one hundred dollars on each load of unmanufactured tobacco, and fifty cents on every thousand cigars; five per cent. on all import duties now paid, and twenty five per cent. additional on the taxes now paid by merchants and manufacturers.

The *Diario* admits that the revolutionists hold possession of the entire Puerto Principe district, except the city proper.

Several secret depots of arms have been discovered at Cardenas.

No definite news of the state of affairs in the Central Department is received, either through governmental or other channels. It is known, however, that the rebels have made the town of Menicaragui their rallying point. Arrests of suspected parties continue to be made.

Several Americans and other foreigners are among those now in custody. Thomas Levry, the wealthiest merchant on the island, was arrested but subsequently released. It is reported that he offered to Captain-General Dulce his entire possessions to aid the Government in suppressing the revolution. Prominent Cubans continue to emigrate from the island in large numbers. A portion of the insurgents in the District of Cienfuegos are marching towards Hawai Grandee, in the Colon district.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the Cortes yesterday Marshal Serrano said:—The nations of Europe, in attaining a higher degree of civilization, threw off the traditional bonds which fettered the public mind. Spain delayed for a long time following the example of her neighbors. She now calls on her representatives to construct a new edifice. Revolution has achieved a bloodless victory. The strength of the nation has not been impaired, but the extravagance of former administrations has disorganized and embarrassed its progress. The Government relies upon the Cortes to remedy this by economical reforms and changes in administration, by wise legislation in regard to the public debt, and the payment of the interest thereon, and by economizing the expenses of the army and navy.

The fundamental principles of Radical Liberalism which had been adopted in relation to religion, the press and education, by the Provisional Government, must now be consolidated by the action of the Deputies. Our revolution here is not responsible for the rising in Cuba. That is due to errors of past governments. He expressed the hope that the insurrection there would be speedily extinguished, and that tranquility, based on reform, would be durable. He predicted that slavery would be abolished without precipitation, and without compromising the prosperity of the Antilles. In conclusion, he congratulated the country on the good relations with foreign nations, now more intimate than ever before.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—At the opening of the Cortes, the Marquis of San a Cruz presided, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. During the Marshal Serrano's speech, there were *vivas* for the provisional government, for General Prim, and for a republic, and for a monarchy. The confusion was great, and was finally quelled by Marshal Serrano's crying *viva* for the sovereignty of the Cortes.

A grand review of troops was subsequently held, and the members of the Cortes attended the *Te Deum* at the Basilica of Our Lady of Atocha.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—The Constituent Cortes formally opened its sessions here yesterday with great ceremony. The city was profusely decorated in honor of the event. Crowds of people were in the streets, flags flying, and the day was regarded as a holiday.

The President of the Ministry, Serrano, delivered a congratulatory address on the assembling of the deputies.

The Contested Election.

Yesterday afternoon the above case was resumed, and the following testimony was taken:

Mrs. Helen McCartney, No. 813 S. Eighth street, testified that her husband, John McCartney, followed the sea; on the morning of the election he left home between 5 and 6 o'clock, to go to his vessel up town; he got back about 7 o'clock in the evening; he is running now between New York and Washington. He was assessed at that number, and on the list of voters in the first hour.

Mrs. Winifred Dunleavy, No. 821 Essex street, testified that her husband, Patrick Dunleavy, had not been long enough in the country to vote; had been here five years Christmas last; he was assessed and on the list of voters.)

Edward Haye, No. 830 South Eighth street, testified that he never voted, nor ever tried to vote; (he was assessed and marked as voting.)

Henry Hellier testified that he moved last September from No. 709 Christian street; did not vote at all; (he was assessed there and marked as voting.)

Vincent Emerson, No. 925 Catherine street, testified that he did not vote; (assessed and on the voters' list.)

Wm. E. Reilley testified that at this election he lived at No. 713 Stewart street; no one lived there but himself. (John Stroble was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Michael Filan testified that he voted from No. 766 S. Ninth street, where he resided at the election; lived there from early in August last; Bernard Hopper lived there before that; he moved to Holmesburg; no one but witness was there at this time to vote. Bernard Hopper was assessed there and on the voters' list.) Hopper is living now at No. 768 Stewart street.

Edward A. Phillips testified that he was employed at No. 806 Fitzwater street; John Rowbottom moved from No. 808 Fitzwater street to Reading before the November election; knew of no house No. 804 Fitzwater. (James Devine was assessed at the latter number and on the voters' list.) Witness resided at No. 514 Federal street, in the Second ward.

Joseph Peters, No. 820 South Eighth street, testified that Mr. Frederick Mullin lived with him at this election. (Mullen was assessed there and on the voters' list.) John Magee lived there then, and does now; Patrick McCrory boarded there then, also Joseph Baker, James Dougherty, Frank Peters, his son; a Mr. Pat Mullen, living with witness, died on the 6th of October last.

William Gillespie testified that last October he resided at No. 812 Fallon street; moved to No. 760 South Eighth street about the 8th of November; Edward McNulty left witness' house about the 1st of September; took his clothes away about the 8th of November and paid his bill. (He was assessed, and on the voters' list.)

Patrick Mullen, No. 819 Catharine street, testified that no Francis Quinn lived there last October. (Quinn is assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

William Owen, No. 828 Catharine street, testified that no other one of the same name was there last October; is nineteen years old. (He was assessed there, and on the voters' list.)

Charles Darnell, No. 825 Catharine street, testified that a man named Devine moved away before the election from No. 823 Catharine street about a couple of squares. (John Devine was assessed there and on the other list.) Witness voted the Republican ticket.

John Lynch, No. 820 Catharine street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; knew no other John Lynch in that division. (He was assessed there, and two were on the voters' list.)

Benedict Ross, No. 822 South Eighth street, testified that he came here from Germany in 1854; was never naturalized, and did not vote. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.)

Patrick Carney, No. 931 Catharine street, testified that Patrick Campbell never lived there. (Campbell was assessed there and on the list of voters.)

Matthew Murray corroborated the testimony of Messrs. Shultz and Young, in the previous examination, as to the voting of a number of New Yorkers.

Cooper B. Fithian, No. 823 S. Tenth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; was Republican clerk of the election; he corroborated substantially the testimony of the previous witnesses as to the rapidity of the voting and the general conduct of the election, and further, that there was no interruption during the first hour, except when the clerks told the Democratic inspectors to hold up until they wrote the names, which they did, and could not say that he saw anything inside the polls different from the usual course of elections at that poll; the Republicans polled about one-third of their entire vote in the first hour; should think the judge would know two-thirds of the voters.

Joseph A. Lybrandt, No. 730 Evangelist street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket; was with Officer Murray most of the time; left him about 1 o'clock; saw him at intervals during the afternoon; cannot say he was drunk. Witness declined to answer as to his own condition; had drank with Officer Murray three or four glasses of ale.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

MISSISSIPPI.

A Provisional Government Proposed.

A bill to provide for the reorganization of a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi.

Be it enacted, etc., That for the better security of persons and property in Mississippi, the Constitutional Convention of said State, heretofore elected under and in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, entitled an act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, and the several acts of Congress supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof, is hereby authorized to assemble upon the call of the President thereof, and in case of his failure for thirty days to summon said convention, then the Commanding General of the Fourth Military District is hereby authorized and required by proclamation to summon said convention to assemble at the Capitol of said State, and said convention shall have and it is hereby authorized to exercise the following powers in addition to the powers now authorized by law:—To appoint a provisional governor; to make removals and appointments of all State, county, township, and other officers of the provisional government of said State; to authorize the provisional governor of said State to remove and appoint registers and judges of elections under said acts of Congress; to submit to the people of said State the constitution heretofore framed by said convention, either with or without amendments; to provide, by ordinance, for holding all elections authorized by said acts of Congress, and for ascertaining and declaring the results of said elections, and especially of any election which may be held for the ratification or rejection of any constitution which said convention may submit to the people of said State; to exempt from attachment, made on execution for debt, household property, or agricultural and mechanical implements and tools, not exceeding in value $500 in any one case, and to pass such ordinances not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States as it may deem necessary to protect all persons in their lives, liberty, and property. Provided, That said convention shall not continue in session for more than thirty days, nor allow to the members thereof more than five dollars per day as compensation, nor more than ten cents per mile for travelling to and from the place of meeting.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the several ordinances which may be passed by the Constitutional Convention of said State, as herein provided, shall be in force in said State until disapproved of by Congress, or until Mississippi shall have adopted a constitutional form of State government, and the same shall have been adopted by Congress: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall deprive any person of trial by jury in the courts of said State, for offenses against the laws of said State.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the Military Commander in said State shall give aid to the officers of the Provisional Government of said State in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws, and especially in suppressing unlawful obstructions and forcible resistance to the execution of the laws.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the said Provisional Governor may, after the adjournment of said Convention, remove from office in said State any person holding office therein, and may appoint a successor in his stead, and may also fill all vacancies that may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, subject, however, to the orders and directions of the President of the United States; and the President of the United States may at any time remove the Provisional Governor and appoint a successor in his stead.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall, by threats, intimidation, fraud, or force, attempt to prevent any citizen of Mississippi from voting who may be entitled to vote, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5000, or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than two years, in the discretion of the court.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the courts of the United States and of the State shall have concurrent jurisdiction of cases arising under the 5th section of this act.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the poll tax levied in any one year upon any citizen of Mississippi shall not exceed one dollar and fifty cents; and all laws in said State for the collection of taxes and debts shall be uniform, and every citizen shall be entitled to all the exemptions and immunities in these respects of the most favored citizen or class of citizens.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, as far as the same may be in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.

Financial Bills.

Senator Sherman gave notice to-day that he intended to press his financial bill, and insisted upon its consideration with a view of securing action before the 4th of March. Senator Morton took the floor in opposition to the bill, and in favor of his own scheme.

The Kearsarge.

The House passed the bill appropriating one hundred and ninety thousand dollars to the officers and crew of the Kearsarge for the destruction of the pirate Alabama.

Butler's Resolution of Censure.

Logan made a strong speech against Butler's resolution of censure, and pronounced a warm eulogy on Ben Wade. Butler has given notice that he will withdraw the resolution, and allow a substitute to be offered providing for the appointment of a committee to revise the rules on the subject of counting the electoral vote. Wade's friends refuse to allow the resolution to be withdrawn, as they want to have the satisfaction of laying it on the table.

Butler's Resolution Squelched.

WASHINGTON, 3·35 P. M.—The House has just tabled by a vote of 130 to 55 the whole subject involved in Butler's resolution protesting against the action of the presiding officer of the Senate.

Obituary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 12.—Major-General Barney, U. S. A., died in this city to-day.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 57	MOON SETS	7 47
SUN SETS	5 32	HIGH WATER	3 58

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, Zaza, D. S. Stetson & Co.

St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 5 days from Havana, with sugar, cigars, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons.

Steamer Richard Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Germania, Evers, hence for Bremen, before reported at Halifax, in distress, had discharged 10th inst., and would go on the marine railway for repairs.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, from Wilmington, N. C., 10th inst. for Philadelphia, has on board 381 bbls. spirits turpentine, 162 do. rosin, 162 bales cotton, 14 do rags, 96 714 feet lumber, 77,000 shingles, 5156 juniper staves, and 149 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 11th inst.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Marion, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.

Barque Pembroke, Staling, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Carl Johann, Nordin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 29th ult.

Barque Robert Porter, Curtis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Holyhead 28th ult.

Barque Castries, Kemble, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 30th ult.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, sailed from Liverpool 29th ult. for Matanzas.

Brig J. W. Spencer, Spencer, for Havana, entered out at Liverpool 29th ult.

Brig Sirian Star, Crosby, at Cardiff 27th ult., from Antwerp.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, at Baltimore 11th inst., from Providence.

Schr Ida Nicholson, Steelman, hence, at Baltimore 11th inst.

Schrs American Eagle, Ramsay; Col. Jones, Strong; and J. H. Gallagher, from James river for Philadelphia at Norfolk 10th inst., with railroad ties; put in for a harbor.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 11th inst.

Schr L. A. May, Baker, at Providence 10th inst., from Wilmington, Del.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, at Georgetown, S. C., 5th inst., from Charleston.

MISCELLANY.

Schr C. E. Paige (of Philadelphia), Doughty, from Boston for Savannah, with guano, put into Norfolk 9th inst. for repairs, having on the 6th, while hove to off Cape Hatteras, in a heavy SE gale, split mainsail and carried away mainboom; vessel fell off into the trough of the sea, shipped a heavy sea, carrying away companion ways, washed away the binnacle and steering wheel, and everything movable from off the deck, filling the cabin and forecastle with water, and injuring the captain and shifting the cargo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that, from the 1st day of January, 1869, the following change in the position of the light at Aigues Mortes, Gulf of Lyon, south coast of France, would take place:

The light would be removed to Pointe de l'Espiguette about 3 miles S. ½ W. from its former position.

The light, as before, is fixed and flashing, showing a flash, preceded by a short eclipse, every four minutes. It is elevated 85 feet above the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 14 miles.

The position, as given, is in lat. 43 29 16 N., long. 4 8 24 East from Greenwich.

The entrance of Grand'Aigues Mortes will continue to be lighted by a small fixed red light on the head of the northwest jetty, and visible 5 miles.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1869.

The channel to the port of St. Augustine, Florida, has been closed, rendering it unsafe for vessels to attempt an entrance. There is another channel leading to the harbor, and the buoys will need to be moved to indicate it. This matter will be remedied without delay.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all. 1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 205 N NINTH and No. 1036 MARKET Street. 1 30stuth6m

NOTICE.

DEPARTMENT OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, S. E. COR. OF SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.

The Tax Duplicates will be ready for the receipt of City and State Taxes for the year 1869 on MONDAY next February 15.

A discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed for prompt payment.

JOHN M. MELLOY, Receiver of Taxes.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 1869. 2 11 3t

CELTIC ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

LECTURE BY JOHN MITCHELL, ESQ., AT CONCERT HALL, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17, At 8 P. M.

For the Benefit of the Celtic Library Fund.

Subject—"Who are the Celts?"

Tickets, 50 cents. For sale at the book stores of Messrs. Cummiskey, No. 1037 Chesnut street, Turner & Bros. No. 808 Chesnut street, Grambo corner Sixth and Chesnut, and Scanlan, No. 108 South Fifth street.

Choice seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them without extra charge.

R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, President.

JAMES O'DONNELL, Secretary. 2 10 6t

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER will lecture at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25th, Subject—"RATIONAL AMUSEMENT."

The sale of tickets will be announced next week. 2 9 th ...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.

The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, No. 308 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1869.

The Managers have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from taxes, payable at the office on and after the 15th inst.

2 9 8t E. G. GILES, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Concert Hall, No. 1219 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the first day of March, 1869, at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

1 27 17t EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS promote digestion, stimulate the blood to healthy action, Tonic and palatable. Prepared by William Ellis, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; EVANS, No. 41 S. EIGHTH Street, and by Druggists generally. 2 4 tuthstf

ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THESE Bitters contain iron in one of the most valuable forms: much sickness is occasioned by its want in the blood. The iron in this compound supplies the deficiency. Its tendency is to enrich the blood and impart vigor to the frame 2 4 tuthstf

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

1 21 1t PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—

PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wister Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1005 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1423 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 1 22t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz.:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Muscleshell river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,

No. 8 North SIXTH Street,

Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream........$2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER per ream........3 00
NOTE PAPER per ream........1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size........$1·60 per 1000
" white, " ....1·80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved style. 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

12 18 fmw3m) PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT OF THE PHILADELPHIA PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1869 at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SOLO ARTISTS.
Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN.
Mr. RUDOLPH HENNIG.
MENDELSSOHN'S SCOTCH SYMPHONY.
Overture—"DER FREISCHUTZ"........Weber
Overture—"FRANCS JUGES"........Berlioz
BY THE GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Tickets........$1 50.

For sale at the Office, No. 1102 Chesnut street, all the principal Music Stores, and at the Academy of Music.

Doors open at 7. Begin at 8 o'clock.
No Reserved Seats.

THE GRAND PUBLIC REHEARSAL, previous to the concert, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, FRIDAY, Feb. 12, at 3½ o'clock. [2 10 4t
Tickets........50 cents.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE DOME.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 13.
Sixth Night of the world renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in the Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the uproariously laughable comedy entitled
THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA, with songs....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the side-splitting Farce,
THE IRISH TIGER.
Paddy Ryan........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
A NEW COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK.
Edmund Yates' new Comedy, called
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY........Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with Craig's Perversion of
BARBE BLEUE.
TWELFTH NIGHT MATINEE, Saturday, at 2.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—MISS SUSAN GALTON'S COMIC OPERA COMPANY EVERY EVENING IN OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA—CHING-CHOW-HI.

Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's, No. 922 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 10 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE. EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.

Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's, No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [11 4 tf

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.

550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425 000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 28 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON,
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut. Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 28 1m*

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
1 4 1m

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1869.

State vs. City Revenues and Expenditures.

A RESOLUTION was passed by both branches of Councils at their last session, requesting the Legislature to transfer the revenue derived from tavern licenses and mercantile taxes in Philadelphia to the City Treasury, instead of retaining it in the coffers of the State. This proposition deserves the earnest support of every Senator and Representative of our tax-ridden citizens, and it can be supported by so many cogent arguments, that a proper effort on their part should secure its adoption.

The amount of revenue derived by the Commonwealth from the sources designated during the year ending September 30, 1868, might easily be spared from the State Treasury. It consisted of $162,476·06 paid for tavern licenses, and $127,408·31 for retailers' licenses, or a total of $289,884·37. This sum would of itself be an important annual contribution to the City Treasury, but if the power was given to Councils to increase at their discretion the amount derived from the existing licenses, a new city revenue of from half a million to a million of dollars could be obtained without imposing a grievous new burden on a single citizen.

It is a striking characteristic of the modern development of our political system that a marked increase in necessary municipal expenditures has occurred, while the necessary expenses of the State have been constantly diminishing. Every year adds to the burdens of city government and diminishes the real burdens of State government, under the system which prevails in Pennsylvania.

Before the adoption of the new Constitution, power was in a large degree centralized at Harrisburg, in the Legislature and officers of the State Government, with a corresponding liability to large expenditures. The Governor appointed all the judges, and nearly all leading county officers, and he exercised a commanding influence in many affairs which are now under exclusive local control. On the other hand, when money was to be expended it was raised by State taxation. When canals and railroads were to be built, the people of the whole State were charged with the cost of their construction. The debate on the Free School system would not have excited such intense interest if the belief had not prevailed that the chief portion of the appropriation required to sustain it would necessarily be drawn from the State Treasury, and that corresponding State taxation would be levied.

Now all this is changed. If roads are to be built, townships, counties, cities, or private corporations must provide the means to construct them. The sum appropriated by the Legislature to all the free schools of the State is scarcely half as much as the amount expended for this purpose in Philadelphia alone. The burden of pauperism and crime falls so exclusively on local communities, that if the trifling contribution made by the State for such purposes should be suspended, no perceptible increase in local taxation would be necessary in a single city or county.

The State makes no appropriations systematically, and as a recognized duty, except such as provide for the interest and gradual reduction of the State debt, for legislative and executive expenditures, for the salaries of judges, and for the partial support of free schools, or for charitable and correctional institutions.

There is not another State in the Union which contributes less, in proportion to its means, to any important object involving the general welfare, than the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Many illustrations of this niggardly tendency might be given, but one will suffice. The other loyal States assumed a very large proportion of the war debt arising from the necessity of raising bounties and providing for the families of volunteers, while in our Commonwealth the whole of this heavy burden was thrown upon local communities.

The natural consequence of this policy, accompanied as it is by a greedy retention of many sources of revenue which should only enrich treasuries that assume corresponding obligations, is, that while counties and cities are sorely pressed by debt and taxation, the State enjoys a larger revenue than is necessary to defray its legitimate expenditures. The Legislature is thus subjected to a standing temptation to make extravagant appropriations, as acts of grace or benevolence, or under the impulse of more questionable motives.

Philadelphia, on the other hand, must spend a great deal of money, and even if the greatest economy is exercised a much larger sum will be needed to defray her municipal expenditures than is required by the Commonwealth. The citizens of Philadelphia cannot escape the pressure of their heavy war debt, or the cost of maintaining public schools, the police, the almshouse, the prison, and various other expensive departments, and they should receive all the incidental aid that the State can safely grant, to enable them to support their heavy burdens.

Especially should the revenue from tavern and mercantile licenses be paid, under the circumstances, into the City Treasury. The burden of pauperism and crime is largely increased by intemperance, and as the city must assume this burden, she is clearly entitled in equity to every dollar paid for tavern licenses. In New York this principle is clearly recognized, and New York city and adjacent districts derive (and expend mainly for local purposes) a revenue of about one million of dollars per annum from tavern licenses alone. The same rule could properly extend to the revenue from mercantile licenses, for obvious reasons. The city has incurred large expenditures to increase her trade—to build railways, to support ice-boats, and to promote, in many ways, the interests of her merchants. If they are to be taxed, as a class, their money should be given to the governmental organization which, in return, makes expenditures for their especial benefit.

The Need of a Legal Registry Law.

ABOVE all other duties incumbent upon the Legislature of our State during its present session, stands the passage of a just and legal registry law. The fearful lessons of the last election tell us, in language unmistakable, that if we would preserve the purity of the ballot, protect the rights of our citizens, and prevent popular suffrage becoming a popular farce, some such law as will require the registration of voters must be adopted before next autumn. This fact must be well known to all the city members, and we urge on them the conveyance of a like knowledge to the representatives from other portions of the State. Let them quote the instance of the Fourth ward, in which more votes were polled than all the men, women, and children in the ward, and where over a thousand new voters appeared between October and November. Such an example as this will at once convince men the most doubting that, if it is possible to frame a law which will be legal, that possibility must be taken advantage of.

We would urge this, not as a party measure, not because we are Republicans, but because we are Pennsylvanians, and cannot forget that while a party may be benefited by fraud to-day, the State loses by it always. If, therefore, such a law can be adopted, it should be done, and done with care. In April, 1868, the Legislature passed a registry law, which was declared unconstitutional in July by the Supreme Court. The act in question was unconstitutional. It was a badly drafted measure, and evidently drawn up by one who had no real knowledge of law. But in pronouncing its decision, the Court gave grounds for hope that while the bill before it could not stand legal tests, yet the idea of such a law was not repugnant to the Constitution. The learned Judge, in announcing the decision of the bench, said: "We do not mean at this moment to decide that no constitutional registration law can be enacted. For myself, I think there might be, and possibly in such a form as to protect the rights of all legal voters, and secure the people, to some extent at least, against the possibility of frauds at the ballot-box." It will, therefore, be seen that if the errors of the old law can be amended, and just provision made for the protection of, not the infringement on, the rights of citizens, we can have an efficient and constitutional law. In drafting the new law, therefore, it is the duty of the authors, and also of those who have it in charge, to provide one which will meet the objections of the Supreme Court. We give to our readers a clear idea of what were those objections. We will classify them as nearly as possible:—

First. It was provided by the previous law that all citizens must appear before a Board of Canvassers, to be appointed by the Board of Aldermen, and get registered ten days before the election. And the canvassers must put down no name on the registry unless the person is personally known to them as a *bona fide* resident of the division. This, the Court held, was a qualification not required by the Constitution. Personal acquaintance with the canvasser might not be either easy or desirable, and the law would thus be made unjust, and its object be defeated.

Second. After the names were added to the register, it was made the duty of the assessors to meet on Saturday night, and, between the hours of 7 P. M. and midnight, assess a tax on all the registered citizens. The Court said that in large wards this would be an impossibility; that it was a physical objection that interposed and prevented five thousand people being assessed in five hours.

Third. When the citizen presented himself before the canvassers, he was required to make an affidavit that he had resided in the division for ten days previous. As this was done on the tenth day before the election, he would certainly have had to reside for twenty days before in the division. As the Constitution provides that ten days' residence only shall be necessary, the extra qualification is apparent, and is of course contrary to the rights of the voter, guaranteed to him by the highest authority of the State.

Fourth. By the same Constitution it is provided that every citizen who is between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two shall vote without previous payment of taxes or assessment. This was omitted in the law, and an assessment required of all, whether they be voting on age or not.

Lastly. While the former law heaped penalty on penalty on the voter for perjury or deceit, yet it made no provision whatever for malfeasance on the part of the canvasser—thus impliedly, if not directly, putting a premium on wrong-doing on his part, and violating every rule of just protection to the public.

We have thus briefly summed up the grounds on which the former registry law was declared illegal. Let them be beacons to guide the framers of the much-needed law at the present session. In the new law great care must be exercised. There is no time now for experiments or points of doubtful legality. We need a law which will be unquestionably legal and unassailably constitutional. So far as the rest of the State is concerned, outside of Philadelphia, there seems no necessity for a stringent law. It is only in the heart of crowded cities that opportunity offers for such stupendous frauds as those with which we have been disgraced. In the country all are known, and if there be some cheating it must be limited. But with us there is no limit except the wishes of the scoundrels who perpetrate the swindle, and it requires that the strong arm of a stringent law be laid upon them to prevent the whole system of elections being made the sport of rascals. We hope and believe that the Legislature will give this matter its early and careful attention.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Rev. J. L. WITHROW will preach a sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in ARCH Street, above Tenth, at 7½ o'clock. Seats reserved for young men. Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The eighth of the series of sermons on the significant questions of Scripture To-morrow Evening. Subject, "How shall I give Thee up?" All are welcome.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. L. BLACKFORD of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. WILLITS at 7½ P. M. Monday, at 7½ P. M., Rev. Dr. WILLITS will deliver the first of a Course of Six Lectures in and for the benefit of the Church.

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will continue his Course of Sermons To-morrow (Sunday) Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Power of the Cross." All persons cordially invited.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH—TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent the usual Sunday afternoon services will be omitted. Service (and sermon by Rev. Dr. G. F. SEYMOUR of New York) To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

LUTHERBAUM EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. NOAH M. PRICE, Pastor. At 10½, Rev. J. BAWESTWOOD. 7½, Pastor. "Bible ultimatum and the obdurate." Pews free.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the morning, and Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D., in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock, in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets.

WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. W. P. BREED, D. D., will preach the tenth of the series of discourses on the Book of Esther To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject, "The Deliverance." Service in the evening at 7½.

REV. CHARLES A. DICKEY, OF Allegheny City, will preach in the NORTH U. P. CHAPEL, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M., and dispense the Communion in connection with the morning service.

REV. A. REED, D. D., WILL preach in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Arch, on Sabbath Evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (below Girard avenue).—Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Pastor. Services at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All invited.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. R. W. HUMPHRISS, pastor, will preach at 10½, and Rev. E. T. KENNEY at 7½. Strangers invited.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.]

THE

ARABS

ARE

COMING.

2 13 6t

LECTURE BY REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., MONDAY, February 15, at 7½ P. M., being the first of a course of six MUSICAL AND LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Eighteenth street, for the benefit of the church. Tickets 50c.; for sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street; Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door each evening. 2 12 2t*

THE PARSON'S WEDDING FEE.

Some folks love jokes,
And that is the kind
Of a pair of folks
Just now in our mind.

A most delightfully happy pair;
She was a blonde, with golden hair,
And whether *his* hair was black or red,
Brown or yellow, enough is said
When we state that, with becoming pride,
He brought her along, to make her his bride.
They rang the bell of the parson's door,
And waited for half an hour or more,
Till the parson came in, and enjoyed the fun
of making the two folks into one.
And when he'd married them, (don't you see?)
They took their leave without paying their fee.
And the parson sadly began to grieve
At the profitless style of their taking leave.
But, while he's thinking, solemn as death,
Here runs a boy, all out of breath;
A boy with a bundle, stout and large.
"Parson," says he, "that's your's—no charge—
"That's the wedding fee, from those happy folks;
"They're fond of fun and practical jokes."

The parson opens the bundle; and lo!
An elegant suit, from top to toe!
Overcoat, coat, and pants, and all
From ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN HALL!

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C. J. FELL & BRO.,
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FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY Place; 8 acres; large mansion; six miles out by Media Railroad or Darby cars. W. & F. CARPENTER, No. 825 CHESNUT Street. 1t*

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Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

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A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY ROOM TO Let, with board. Reference required. Apply No. 548 N. ELEVENTH Street. 2 12 6t

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A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.

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7. I REALLY DON'T THINK I SHALL MARRY.
8. PRAISE OF TEARS.
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10. SKATING-RINK POLKA.
11. GENEVIEVE WALTZ.
12. COME HITHER, MY BABY, MY DARLING.
13. THE DANISH BOY'S WHISTLE.
14. LITTLE MAGGIE MAY.
15. MAGGIE'S SECRET.
16. HIS LOVE SHINES OVER ALL.
17. THE OLD COTTAGE CLOCK.
18. SILVER CHIMES.
19. THE ROSE OF ERIN.
20. ARM-IN-ARM. Polka Mazourka.
21. SHE MIGHT NOT SUIT YOUR FANCY.
22. RIDING DOWN BROADWAY.
23. WALTZING DOWN AT LONG BRANCH.
24. STILL I LOVE THEE.
25. THE PASSING BELL.
26. TAKE BACK THE HEART.
27. SEE, THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.
28. THERE'S A CHARM IN SPRING.
29. UP IN A BALLOON.
30. OLYMPIC SCHOTTISCH.

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PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated n 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$200,000,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
ON DECEMBER 31, 1868,

As submitted to the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, for five months, ending December 31, 1868, inclusive.

Capital Stock		$1,000,000 00
Amount of Assessments or Instalments on Stock paid in cash		1,000,000 00
Number of Shares 10,000. Par value $100. Market value $110.		
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and on deposit		61,784 73
Cash in hands of Agents in course of transmission		33,923·64
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting first lien on Real Estate		30,000·00
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company:—	*Par.*	*Market value.*
U. S. Pacifics 6 per cent	$200,000	$199,000·00
Virginia State Bonds 6 per cent	35,000	17,500·00
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans:—		
Par. $795,000. *Market value.* $1,095,2?0.		*Amount loaned.* $741,000 00
Accrued Interest not yet due		$430 00
U. S. Internal Revenue Stamps		200 00
Deferred Premiums		62,000 00
		$1,145,843·37
Amount of Cash Premiums received		$174,201·66
Amount of Interest received from Investments		26,781·56
		$200,983·22
Amount of surrendered Policy		$75 60
Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company		72,915·81
Amount of Losses due and unpaid		....
Amount of Taxes paid by the Company		2,038·66
Amount of all other Expenses and Expenditures		75,071·27
		$149,201·34

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia, ss.:

Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868.

And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of $200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this third day of February, A. D. 1869.

WILLIAM J. DELLEKER,
2 13stuth6t Notary Public.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.
JAMES R. DOW ....President

JANUARY 26, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared
A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.
On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.

E. H. JONES, Vice-President.

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No. 429 CHESNUT Street.
J. S. GAFFNEY,
2 4 thstu3t GENERAL AGENT.

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11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

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Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
[illegible] No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1869.

The New York Ladies' Museum of Anatomy is the title of a new place of amusement soon to be opened. Perhaps I ought not to call it a place of amusement, any more than I ought to name so the present Museum of Anatomy, which is resorted to principally by gentlemen. It will probably offer a good deal of instruction in an indirect way. The Amazonian idea is spreading. Women are beginning to take part in everything. In burlesque there are no men any more on the New York stage. The vivified fashion plates who figure as members of the Sorosis have asserted their right to dress as they please, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony are haranguing at Chicago before crowded and emphatic audiences. Papers are before Congress demanding and arguing the right of female suffrage. That a New York Ladies' Museum of Anatomy should be opened seems, then, a very natural and pardonable link in the chain whose fetters were first forged in the metropolis. It "rings" in along with the rest. The new museum will be opened next month. Gentlemen will not be admitted unless accompanied by ladies. The prices of admission will be the same as those charged by the never-failing Madame Byron (direct from Paris) or Mrs. Vanhorn. When a lady is accompanied by a gentleman, the gentleman will be expected to pay for both. The object of the new museum is, of course, to upraise the fallen and down-trodden, to extend and intensify the sentiment of New York sisterhood, to teach women to forsake the bandbox for the ballot-box, and the limits of crinoline for the license of the campaign club.

The late Philharmonic concert here has given an intense deal of dissatisfaction to all but the friends of the directors. The general public were sold tickets with the assurance that their purchases gave them the freedom of the house, and that positively no seats were held in reserve. When the usual doors of entrance were opened, all the best seats in the house were discovered to be occupied. The orchestra, the orchestra circle, and the balcony tier of private boxes were filled with laughing and "chaffing" friends of the President and Directors; and even the earliest comers, who did not enjoy the distinguished honor of such intimacy, were obliged to take back seats, or standing seats, or seats in the nearest homeward going stage. Consequently, there has been a blast of newspaper trumpets awakened about the ears of the delinquent Directors, who, in their officious disposition to oblige Benson, have disobliged a far more numerous and important class of people than that of which Benson is the generic synonym, viz:—Those who paid a good price for seats and had a right to expect them. But this action of the directors of the society is on a par with one or two others For instance, the placards announcing rehearsals have been elaborately so worded as to convey the impression that a number of distinguished artists would appear upon the same occasion, whereas only one appears on each. These facts have caused the Philharmonic Society of New York to lose, for the nonce, some of its ancient *prestige*, and to smack of the meretriciousness of a concert hall arrangement.

The recent troubles in Cuba have sent a great number of emigrants from that island to this city. These comprise some of the most intelligent residents from Havana. So numerous have these Cuban refugees become that a weekly newspaper in their interests, and of the insurrectionary movement in Cuba, has been started. It is called the "*Boletin de la Revolucion*," and gives a complete digest of the latest Cuban news. A society of Cuban ladies has likewise been formed, whose purpose it is to raise funds to procure necessaries for the hospital service of the Cuban patriot army. A president, vice-president, secretary, vice-secretary, and treasurer, have already been selected from among these dark-eyed *houris* of Havana.

I mentioned the other day the particulars of an assault which had been committed by an exasperated chorus singer upon the orchestral and polyglot Birgfeld. Adolph is an operatic manager, but he is also a Christian. The union is not impossible. He has proved his Christianity, not only by influencing the Mayor for the release of Tholer—the chorus singer in question—but also by forgiving him and taking him back into the troupe. It reads like a pretty little pastoral in the dissonant epic of New York life. But perhaps *opera bouffe* managers are so deeply aware that they have much to be forgiven, that they learn late in life to practise that virtue upon *their* injurers.

Why should love and suicide always be classed together, unless in unconscious satire upon the fact that they never go together? Living for a woman is an infinitely better thing than dying because we can't have her. The Germans, and more particularly the German population here, don't appear to think so. "Charlotte" throws "Werther" in love with her as she cuts bread and butter, and "Werther" makes away with himself because the bread is not sliced thin and the butter spread on thick for him. Teutonic Gotham takes its morbid cue from Goethe, I am afraid, in this respect. The instance which occurred at half-past 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, seems at least to be in proof of this. An apparently happy young couple attend a ball and return at that hour. At the hour of separation, while they are exchanging their last words on the threshold, the young man snatches out a six-barrelled pistol and shoots the girl and then himself. Perhaps they quarrelled during the first quadrille. He nursed his passion during the polka-redowa, and plotted death during the *deux-temps*. Murder is a monstrous chameleon in the midst of us at present, and is changing all sorts of lethal colors. The spare beds at the Morgue are full, and the coroners eat their meals standing.

Madame La Grange reappeared last night as "Norma." A better audience was present than it would have been wise to expect, and the *prima donna* successfully invoked all the resources of culture to veil her vocal weaknesses. Miss Kellogg is booked for next week. The audiences at the two *opera bouffe* houses are growing scant. At the Grand Opera House it is in vain Tostee gargles with her little voice and ogles with her little visuals. The failure is dead and the seats are dead-head. And at the French Theatre Grau is so far at the end of his wits and his *repertoire* that he is going to revive *Genev eve* on Monday.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements

AT THE ARCH *Tame Cats* and *Barbe Bleue* will be performed this evening.

Twelfth Night will be represented this afternoon.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in *The Fairy Circle The Customs of the Country*, and *The Irish Tiger* this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT *Ching-Chow Hi* will be performed this evening by the Galton Troupe.

AT THE AMERICAN attractive performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

CARL SENTZ and Mark Hassler's Orchestra will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY will give their second grand concert at the Academy of Music this evening.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY'S second subscription concert will be given on Thursday evening, February 18.

JOHN MITCHEL, Esq., will lecture for the benefit of the Celtic Library Fund at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, February 17. Subject, "Who are the Celts?"

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GOOD NEWS FOR SEWERS.—
Good news for Sewers.
Good news for Sewers.

An *extra reduction* will be made on our usual prices where parties purchase our Spool Cotton in quantities exceeding one dozen. This Cotton is the best in the market, and in all cases exceeds two hundred yards to the spool. JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

SPOOL COTTON! SEWERS LOOK!!—
Six spools for 25 cents!!
Six spools for 25 cents!!
Six spools for 25 cents!

This Cotton, after a year's trial, finds no rival. It has proved the strongest, smoothest, and best adapted for machine or hand use; and in all cases, when measured, *exceeds two hundred yards* to the spool. At the low price of six spools for 25 cents. It can only be had at JOHN M. FINN'S,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

CABINET ORGANS.—The success of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, now the largest manufacturers of instruments of this class in the world, producing and finding a demand for an average of one hundred and twenty-five organs *per week*, illustrates what can be done by energetic and persevering pursuit of right principles in business. The following are what may be said to be *Articles of their Constitution* kept always in view and never deviated from:—

1. Excellence in the manufactured article must never be sacrificed to economy and cost. *The best* only and always.

2. No degree of superiority shall be considered satisfactory as long as improvement is possible.

3. The use of every valuable invention and real improvement must be obtained, at whatever cost.

4. Productions to be sold at lowest possible prices these to be printed and offered to all alike, thus dealing fairly and impartially with the public.

This Company have expended an immense amount in experiments for improvements, in which they have been greatly successful, developing, enlarging improving, and adding to the well-known Melodeons of former times, until they have become the magnificent MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS of the present, to which was awarded the Paris Exposition Medal for superiority last year.

They have just introduced an important improvement, the MASON & HAMLIN IMPROVED VOX HUMANA, a beautiful invention, which is said to be as great an advance upon the *Vox Humana* already used as the Cabinet Organ is upon the Melodeon. They also announce important reduction in prices, offering their unequalled Organs at prices which are even less than those commonly demanded for inferior workmanship. This is the natural result of their greatly increased facilities for manufacture, and fixed rule to sell at smallest profit.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

VALENTINES.
VALENTINES.
No. 316 Chesnut street.
No. 316 Chesnut street,
Between Third and Fourth.
MAGEE'S Headquarters,
MAGEE'S Headquarters
MAGEE'S Headquarters,
For Valentines,
For Valentines,
For Valentines,
Are at No. 316 Chesnut street.
Are at No. 316 Chesnut street.
Are at No. 316 Chesnut street.
Retail Price List.
Retail Price List.
Valentines, 1 cent each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 5 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 10 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 15 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines 20 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 25 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 30 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 35 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines, 40 cents each, at Magee's.
Valentines 45 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines 50 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines, 75 cents each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
Valentines, One Dollar each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Two Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Three Dollars each No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Five Dollars each No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Ten Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut st.
Valentines, Twenty Dollars each No. 316 Chesnut st.
And up to One Hundred Dollars each, No. 316 Chesnut street.
At R. MAGEE'S Valentine Manufactory,
No. 316 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

"THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA" is a good company to work for, and almost any industrious man can make a good living by acting as its agent.

Its claims are easily presented, because they are clear and definite, and because of a very proper preference on the part of Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians for "home" institutions. It offers larger inducements than any other company, and good agents are wanted to work in Philadelphia and adjoining counties. Address or call at the Company's office, Southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and talk with Mr. C. B. McLean about this matter

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled, He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, ETC.—The sale of Paintings, Crystal Medallions, etc., from the American Art Gallery, New York, will be continued this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, comprising many fine specimens. Sale without reserve.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

MESSRS. HOWELL, FINN & Co. have opened an extensive assortment of Paper Hangings at No. 1117 Chesnut street. which store they will continue to occupy until the completion of their new establishment at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the early attention of the trade to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, on Monday morning, February 15th, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE EAR.—The stay of Dr. Hartley in our city is positively limited to the day named for his departure. No. 1107 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

☞ WE RECOMMEND OUR CLOTHING,
☞ *We Recommend Our Clothing,*
☞ *We Recommend Our Clothing,*
☞ *We Recommend Our Clothing,*
☞ *We Recommend Our Clothing,*
☞ *We Recommend Our Clothing,*
1st. *For Its Good Quality.* ☜
1st. *For Its Good Quality.* ☜
1st. *For Its Good Quality.* ☜
2d. *For Its Good Make.* ☜
2d. *For Its Good Make.* ☜
2d. *For Its Good Make.* ☜
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness* ☜
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness.* ☜
3d. *For Its Undoubted Cheapness* ☜
☞ SPECIAL CARD.—*The close of a season is a* ☞ *good time to buy Overcoats and Suits of every* ☞ *description, at prices that are considerably less* ☞ *than are likely to be soon again.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN PHILADELPHIA.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—FAUCETT.—On February 11, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., of the Church of the Epiphany, Mr. EDWIN S. JOHNSTON to Miss LORETTA D. FAUCETT, both of this city.

DIED.

GARRISON.—On the morning of the 11th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY GARRISON, in the 74th year of her age.

The friends and relatives, and the members of the United Jackson Female Beneficial Society, and of Olive Grove, No. 4, A. O. of F. D., and of American Star Assembly, Ancient Order of Agathusians, of which she was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 2308 Nandain street (between Lombard and South streets, above Twenty-third street), on Sunday afternoon next, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

RAINIER.—On the 10th instant, CHARLES H. RAINIER, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the School Directors of the Seventh Section and the Teachers of the Public Schools, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 247 S. Twentieth street, on Monday, the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WITHERS.—On the 11th instant, CAROLINE WITHERS, widow of the late Robert F. Withers, of Charleston, S. C.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

GORED SKIRTS—Tucked and Ruffled, imported. Just opened a line of the above, seven different varieties, at reasonable prices.

MARSEILLES TOILET SETS.

Entire cases of certain sizes, 5 to a Set, for 50 cts., or 6, 10, and 19 cents for Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

SILK ILLUSION.

A large lot for Puffed-check purposes, only 19 cts. a yard.

REAL CROCHET TIDIES.

Several beautiful designs, only $1·50 each: one-half usual price.

REAL MAGIC RUFFLINGS.

No. 1 at 25c.; No. 2, 28c.; No. 3 31c. a piece. All other widths, edge and Plain, proportionately low. Please notice, that these are the Magic Ruffling Co.'s manufacture, guaranteed.

IMITATION TUCKED FRENCH MUSLIN, Extra Wide.

FRENCH JACONET MUSLIN, Extra Wide.

FRENCH MULL,

For Walking Dresses for Summer. Exceedingly scarce in this country.

REAL GUIPURE LACES, BLACK.
IMITATION GUIPURE LACES, BLACK, NEW PATTERNS
IMITATION CROCHET EDGINGS, NEW PATTERNS.

Just received at
WORNE'S
Lace and Embroidery Store,
1t No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,
Have just received from New York—
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25 31 37½c. per yard.
Satin Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
Satin Stripe Muslin, 25, 31, 33, 37½, 40, and 50c.
Plain and Plaid Organdies, cheap
White Brilliants 25, 31, and 37½c. very cheap.
Hair Cord Plaid and Stripe Muslins.
White Piques, 25 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 62½, and 75c.
French Corded Piques, 31, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, and 85c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, &c.
Unbleached Power-loom Table Linens.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens.
Watson and Armstrong Table Linens.
Barnsley Table Linens.
Linen Napkins, $1·50, $1·69, $2, $2·50, $3, up to $5 per dozen.
Linen Doylies, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50 up to $3 per dozen.
Best makes Shirting Linens
Linen Birdeye, for aprons, very cheap.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap.
Linen Lawn, 62½, 75, 87½, and 95c. yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Dimity Bands Coventry Rufflings, Magic Rufflings.
Sandringham Rufflings.
Registered Ruffling, a new article: a large lot very cheap.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 33c.
Gents' Super Stout Half-hose 31c.
Gents' Best English Super Stout, 37½c.
PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.
2 6 sw tf PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!

UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!

OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Thornley's Popular Corner.

We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. [2 12

DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

WHITE ALPACAS FOR PARTIES.
White Corded Alpacas.
White French Merinoes.
White Poplin Alpacas.
At very popular prices.
WHITE GOODS.
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25 cts. up.
White soft finish Cambrics, 31 cts. up.
Victoria Lawns, bargains, 37 and 50 cts.
One case White Pique, 44, worth 50 cts.
White Swiss Muslins, 20 cts. up.
MUSLINS.
Good yard-wide Shirtings, 13 cts. up.
All the good makes Shirtings.
Wide heavy Sheetings, 50 cts.
Sheetings, all widths, by the yd. or pc.
PRINTS, ETC.
New Spring Prints.
Shirting Prints, novelties, 16 to 37 cts.
New Ginghams, Delaines, etc.
37½ ct. French Prints reduced from 62.
16 ct. Delaines reduced from 22.
COOPER & CONARD,
1 7 fsm S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.
WHITE CORDED PIQUES, 31c.
WHITE CORDED PIQUES, 31c.
4800 yards of that desirable White Corded Pique, warranted same as were sold last season, and would be cheap at 50c.
One case Splendid Figured Piques, 37½c., worth 50c.
Figured Piques, 25 to 87½c., last year's prices.
Fine Corded Piques, 31, 50, 62½, 75 to 90c.
NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, AND SWISS MUSLINS.
Satin Plaid Cambrics, 18¾, 22, 28 35 to 55c.
Striped and Plaid Nainsooks, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½ to 55c.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, new importations.
1¾ yds. wide Watson & Armstrong White Table Damask, 75c.
8-4 Watson & Armstrong White Table Damask, 87½c.
Watson & Armstrong Splendid Damask Napkins, $1·50 per dozen.
Pillow and Sheeting Linens, less than market prices.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY! HOSIERY!
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, Silk Emb., 75c.
Gents' Balbriggan ½ hose, Silk Emb., 50c. up.
Ladies' extra long English Hose, 62½c., worth 75c.
Gents' superfine English ½-hose, extra-fashioned, 37½c., best imported. 1t

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILK POPLINETTES—NEW STYLES.
STRIPED POPLINETTES.
PLAID POPLINETTES.
PLAIN POPLINETTES.
PLAIN POPLINETTES, 30 INCHES WIDE, IN
STEEL GREYS.
SILVER GREYS.
LIGHT TANS.
VIOLET AND BROWN.
At $2, WORTH $2·50.
A large and complete assortment of
BLACK SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, with lustre, $1·12½ to $4·50.
BLACK GRO GRAIN SILKS, $2 to $9.
A complete assortment of NEW SHADES.
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
COLORED DRESS SILKS, $1·50 to $6.
FANCY DRESS SILKS, $1 25, $1·37½, $1·50, $2.
Bargains in Winter Dress Goods.
H. STEEL & SON.
NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable Lot, 4¾ acres, fronting on Tioga, Ontario, Clinton, and Howard streets, Coopersville, Twenty-fifth ward. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, fronting on Tioga, Ontario, Clinton, and Howard streets (Tioga and Ontario streets are opened to this lot). Beginning at a stake, corner of land belonging to Jacob Ridgway, and land conveyed and allotted to Isaac Wilkins, in the late Northern Liberties Township, now in the Twenty-fifth ward, of the city of Philadelphia; thence along said line of Jacob Ridgway south 72deg. 30 min., west 16 perches to a stone, corner of land of Kenderton Smith; thence south 6 deg., east 52 perches to a stone in John Wilkins' land; thence north 53 deg., east 18 30-100 perches to a stake, corner in John Wilkins' line, and land conveyed and allotted to Isaac Wilkins; thence by land allotted to Isaac Wilkins north 6 deg., west 48 8-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 4 acres, 3 roods, and 24 perches of land.

For further particulars apply to Wakeling Brothers, No. 522 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 142 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Four brick and frame dwellings in Ann street, Northwest of Salmon street, Twenty-fifth Ward. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground and improvements thereon erected, situate on the southwest side of Ann street, 40 feet northwest of Salmon street, Twenty-fifth Ward; containing in front on Ann street 40 feet, and extending in depth about 99 feet to Birch street. The improvements are a three story brick dwelling, 2 two-story frame dwellings, and one-story frame messuage, occupied as a liquor store, with all the fixtures. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $88.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Well-secured ground-rent $450 a year, par $7500. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground-rent of $450 a year, clear of taxes, payable April and October, secured by all that valuable lot of ground, with the extensive improvements known as the "Victoria Oil Works," thereon erected. Beginning at a point on the east side of Penrose avenue or State Island road, 214 feet 8 inches south of Pollock street, containing over 4 acres of land.

The improvements on the above are nearly new, and cost $40,000.

A plan may be seen at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 13 17 20 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well-secured Ground Rent, $300 a year, par $5000. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $300, issuing out of all that lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, 236 feet west of Twenty-first street; containing in front on Vine street 20 feet, and extending in depth 102 feet. It is secured by a three-story brick dwelling, with all the modern conveniences. There is an insurance for $3000.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

GREAT SALE
OF
CARPETINGS,
SLIGHTLY WET AT THE LATE FIRE
AT NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
904
CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE DETERMINED
TO CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
CARPETINGS
LEFT FROM THE LATE FIRE
AT A SACRIFICE IN PRICE

SALE COMMENCED
ON MONDAY, February 1.

WORKS OF ART.

LAST DAYS
OF THE
EXHIBITION
OF
CHURCH'S
NEW "NIAGARA,"
AT
EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
12 31 thstu6m5p PHILADELPHIA.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

"MARIANA RITA"

Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

"FRA DIAVOLO"

Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.

These Brands, Copyrighted, are manufactured exclusively by
S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 15t5p

WATCHES.

WATCHES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mws†rp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

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P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Departmen U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [88 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
29 rp NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

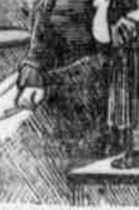
The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

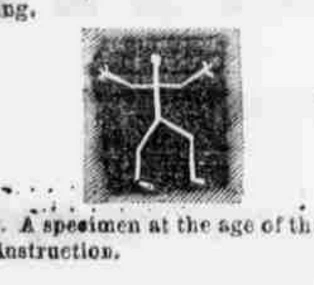
NUMBER CCX.

THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC *HISTORY OF OUR ARTIST.* DRAWN OUT OF HIS OWN HEAD.

First. At an early age it was said by an undoubted authority that I had a decided ability for drawing.



Second. A specimen at the age of three years, without instruction.



Third. At the age of five I was put to *figure* drawing.

Fourth. But preferred to be an animal draughtsman.

Fifth. I was always good at making faces.

Sixth. And good at taking people off.

Seventh. I experienced a violent longing to be a man that could draw a full house.

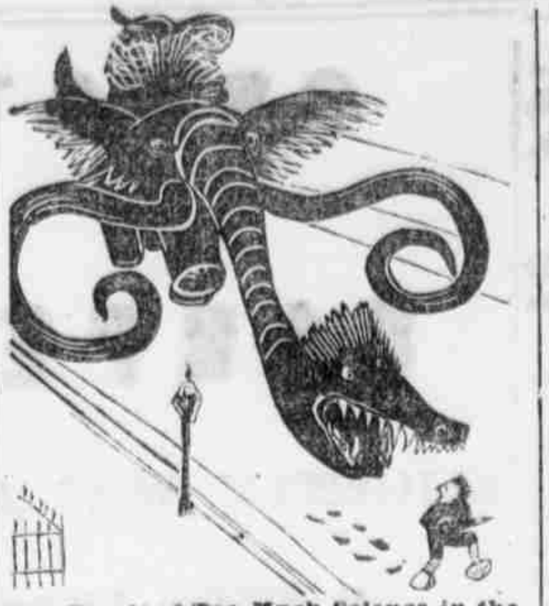
Eighth. At the age of ten I tried to draw a cart, but failed.

The only thing that I have been able to draw, with any success, has been a conclusion. That is, that there is nothing like commencing early for anything, excepting "drawing a note" for a man. Take as much time as you can before you begin to draw that, and put as much "time" on it after you commence it as you can.

A good story is told of a "country gentleman" who for the first time heard an Episcopal clergyman preach. He had heard much of the aristocracy and pride of the church, and when he returned home he was asked if the people were stuck up. "Pshaw! no," replied he, "why the minister preached in his shirt sleeves."

A ROOM VERY BARELY RENTED—Room for improvement.

NEW FRUIT—A man date.



The Result of Too Much Science in the Schools.

[COMMUNICATION.]

DEAR SERIES EDITOR:—Our Freddy goes to one of the up-town schools, where they have lately introduced a new book for study, "Buckland on Pre-Adamite Existence," and ever since they have given up the "Supper Table Series" and taken up this monster mania, Fred. has been unable to sleep. The drawing I send you (which I dedicate as A VALENTINE to the Academy of Natural Sciences) is a sample of the *things* that get after him in his dreams every night. He continually cries for the time when he can have the "Supper Table Series" again as their text-book. Yours, JIM CRACK.

A friend of ours has two boys, aged respectively six and eight years. The youngest was partaking pretty largely of the good things o this life at the dinner-table, immediately on their return from Sabbath school. The elder, after eyeing his brother for some time, said:—

"Charlie, if you were to eat much more, and it should kill you, you would weigh so much that the angels could not carry you to heaven."

Little six years old hesitated for a moment, and then looking up, replied:—

"Well, if they couldn't do it alone, God would send Samson down to help them."

"William, my son, how came you to muddy your dress so?"

Willie stopped a moment, then looking his father in the eye, very soberly asked:—

"Father, what am I made of?"

"Dust. The Bible says, 'Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return.'"

"Well, father, if I'm dust, how can I help being muddy when it rains on me?"

A Universalist once conversing with a divine asked him how old he was. The doctor told him his age; and the Universalist replying that he was much older, was in the garden when Adam and Eve were, etc.:—

"Yes," said the doctor, "I knew that there was a third person there, but I never knew it was you."

AN Edinburgh journal, a little while since, inserted under the "Deaths" the demise of a Mr. W. W. The gentleman being alive, protested, and the week after the following correction appeared:—"We regret to find that the announcement of the death of Mr. W. W. is a malicious fabrication."

"Give me a pound of oysters," said a man to an oyster vendor, who was going by. "I sell by measure, not by weight," replied the oysterman. "Then give me a *yard* of them," said the man. The oysterman shook his head dubiously, and passed on.

"I'D CHOOSE TO BE A DAISY, IF I MIGHT BE A FLOWER."—Sweetly sentimental, no doubt, but still far from being popularly acted upon, judging from the number of people we see daily converting themselves into laughing "stocks."

IMPORTANT TO AERONAUTS.—Who says that man will never have the power to fly? A scientific friend of ours has so far solved the problem as to be able with the greatest ease to "skim over"—a newspaper.

A gentleman, on taking a volume to be bound, was asked if he would have it bound in Russia. "Oh, no!" he replied, "Russia is too far off. I will have it done here."

A traveller inquired of a guide the reason why "echo" was always spoken of as a "she," and was informed that it was because it always has the last word.

"Off she goes," said a lady, speaking of the train as it was starting. "You have mistaken the gender, madam," said a gentleman; "this is the *male* train."

Why can't the captain of a vessel keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves port?

Wasps manufacture comb, but have never come into notice for their honey. Yet a man thinks he has only to make verses to be a poet.

When a great composer like Rossini dies, he leaves us heirs to a never-failing fund. His notes will never be dishonored.

Young women should beware of marrying an accountant. If they do so they take an adder to their bosoms.

A gentleman who has recently lost an eye begs to intimate that he has now a vacancy for a pupil.

When is a candle likely to be enraged? You say when it is *put out*. I should say when *it's lighted*.

"Very good, but rather too pointed," as the codfish said when it swallowed the bait.

Fashionable ladies are like aristocratic houses—they both have high stoops.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—William Tell would never come down to posterity without it.

Why does a sailor know there is a man in the moon?—Because he's been to sea.

To escape trouble from noisy children—send them to your neighbors visiting.

Why are the clouds like the coachmen? Because they hold the *rains*.

The lady whose "piece of mind" was broken intends to have it repaired.

When a lover dotes on his darling, a refusal acts as an anti-dote.

Carpets are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot.

HOW TO TREAT A WIFE—Treat her to a new dress.

THE "BEST ILLUSTRATED PAPER OUT"—A bank-note.

HOW TO GET RID OF RATS—Kill them.

High Society—In the Arctic Circle.

A New Broil on the Old Gridiron.

At a late session of the Legislature in Humburg, Mr. Graball, from Setemup county, called up the resolution providing that the right to establish passenger railways upon all the streets, lanes, courts, and alleys in the Rectangular City which are not preoccupied by existing lines, shall be granted to John Smith, John Jones, and John Thomson. He supported this proposition in an eloquent speech, showing that it was the most popular measure that had ever been brought forward in any age or country, inasmuch as one citizen out of every twenty-five thousand on the line of the proposed roads had signed a petition in its favor. He claimed that, as the other 24,999 citizens would hear of the law after it was passed, their assent could be presumed from their failure to get up antagonistic petitions in advance of their knowledge of the intentions of the Legislature; and he alleged that the new law had not been opposed by more than nine out of ten of the newspapers of the city. He also proved that the Committee on Supplies, who had closely investigated the subject, were fully satisfied that it was "a good thing;" and he hoped that no member present was so lost to a sense of self-respect and to the privileges of the House as to quarrel with the bread-and-butter of his fellow-members.

Mr. Overnice offered an amendment. He thought it possible that something might be made out of railways on all the principal streets, and he was not the man to jeopardize the welfare of his colleagues, but as he expected to be re-elected, and had a regard for the future as well as the present, he moved to amend the bill by striking out the provisions relating to lanes, courts, and alleys, so that it might be made to apply only to the streets, and he contended that if the whole ground was covered at once there would be no chance left for profitable passenger railway legislation at future sessions.

A member here rose to a question of order. He contended that no parliamentary rule was better established than that each Legislature should take care of itself, without regard to the interests of its successors, and the Speaker instantly decided the point of order to be well taken. So the obnoxious amendment was not considered, and, indeed, no member present seemed disposed to second it.

Mr. Playfair rose to ask an explanation. He was fully convinced that after a thing had been fairly set up it was contrary to all rules of propriety and legislative precedent to disappoint the just expectations of industrious and enterprising members. The only question which deserved even a moment's consideration was whether all the members from the city had been "seen" in reference to this measure, and whether none of them had been "left out in the cold." While his mind was fully satisfied on all other points, he would be content with nothing less than explicit information on this momentous subject. Political parties had sought safety and strength in the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," and it was evident to every observing member who wished to improve to the utmost the opportunities offered by the session, that legislators must, for their own safety and profit, insist upon an equitable division of the spoils of legislation. On that great principle he took his stand, and demanded to know the sentiments of every member of the Rectangular delegation. If they all favored the bill he would vote for it, but if there was a dissenting voice, or a single complaint of gouging he would oppose the bill, and postpone action until the happy period had arrived when, if he might be allowed to use a more forcible than elegant agricultural expression, "all the pigs were fed out of the same trough!" (Great applause.) Every eye was now turned to the Rectangular delegation, and the whole house awaited with breathless anxiety an authoritative answer to the mighty question on which the fate of the law hinged. As soon as assurances were given by the Rectangulars that everything had been done on the square, the bill passed, as a matter of course, and before you could say Jack Robinson the Speaker had given a healthy impulse to business by asking, "Who's the next customer?"

THE SEVENTH SON.—We have often heard the old superstition that the seventh son of a family was gifted with extraordinary wisdom, and that the seventh son of a seventh son was endowed with second sight and various other marvellous qualities. The reason for these marks of favor was long hidden, but it has at last been unveiled. This is a world of compensations, and unusual privileges or great possessions go hand-in hand with extraordinary afflictions or unusual tribulations. The report of Special Commissioner Wells demonstrates that the average expenses of every household are doubled after the birth of the seventh child, and it is only fair that the insatiable little cormorants who consume as much as their parents and six brothers or sisters combined, should possess superior intelligence and be gifted with big brains as well as big bellies.

BELOW PAR—*Stock in the Skating Rinks.*—There is a universal complaint that it has been too much watered. The bulls assert in vain that it is "swimming," and not a bit "slippery," for the bears retort that it is drowned out, and that the only "cold thing on ice" about the rinks is the prospect of their stockholders.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

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N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

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RHEUMATISM,
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only
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GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
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AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

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8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

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CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20.
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

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ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin ....$140 | Second Cabin $85
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First Cabin ....$145 | Second Cabin $85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

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THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

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On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R.)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,00	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam.Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
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OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

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Assets $2,350,000
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OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Good risks of any class accepted.

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The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 127§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1869.

The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868, is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital		$500,000
Amount paid in		97,500
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00	
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00	
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00	
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5 897 00	
Balance due by agents	3,638 34	
Cash in bank	2 500 00	
		$109,135 34
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.		
Premium on fire risks		29,260 82
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Fire losses paid	$7,961·26	
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc	11,729 08	
Commissions to agents	3,443 14	
		23,133 48
Total amount at risk		$1,340,724·87
Losses unadjusted and not due		3,500 00
Accounts		2,4·85

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THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

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PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

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Cash Assets January 1, 1869 ....479,283 23

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Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

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LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
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PHILADELP

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Perfect Through Suffering.

I kept for nearly a year the flask shaped cocoon of an emperor-moth. It is very peculiar in its construction. A narrow opening is left in the neck of the flask, through which the perfect insect forces its way, so that a forsaken cocoon is as entire as one still tenanted, no rupture of the interlacing fibres having taken place. The great disproportion between the means of egress and the size of the imprisoned insect makes one wonder how the exit is ever accomplished at all—and it never is without great labor and difficulty. It is supposed that the pressure to which the moth's body is subjected, in passing through such a narrow opening, is a provision of nature for forcing the juices into the vessels of the wings, these being less developed at the eriod of emerging from the chrysalis than they are in other insects.

I happened to witness the first efforts of my risoned moth to escape from its long confinement. During a whole forenoon, from time to time, I watched it patiently striving and struggling to get out. It never seemed able to get beyond a certain point, and at last my patience was exhausted. Very probably the confining fibres were drier and less elastic than if the cocoon had been left all winter on its native heather, as nature meant it to be. At all events, I thought I was wiser and more compassionate than its Maker, and I resolved to give it a helping hand. With the point of my scissors I snipped the confining threads to make the exit just a very little easier, and lo! immediately, and with perfect ease, out crawled my moth, dragging a huge swollen body and little shrivelled wings. In vain I watched to see that marvellous process of expansion in which these silently and swiftly develop before one's eyes, and as I traced the exquisite spots and markings of divers colors which were all there in miniature, I longed to see these assume their due proportions, and the creature to appear in all its perfect beauty, as it is, in truth, one of the loveliest of its kind. But I looked in vain. My false tenderness had proved its ruin. It never was anything but a stunted abortion, crawling painfully through that brief life which it should have spent flying through the air on rainbow wings.

The lesson I got that day has often stood me in good stead. It has helped me to understand what the Germans mean when they speak of the *hardness* of God's love. I have thought of it often, often when watching, with pitiful eyes, those who were struggling with sorrow, suffering, and distress; and it has seemed to me that I was more merciful than God, and would fain cut short the discipline, and give deliverance. Short-sightep fool! How know I that one of these pangs or groans could be spared? The far-sighted, perfect love that seeks the perfection of its object does not weakly shrink from present, transient suffering. Our Father's love is too true to be weak. Because He loves His children He chastises them, that they may be partakers of His holiness. With this glorious end in view, he spares not for their crying. Made perfect through sufferings, as the Elder Brother was, the sons of God are trained up to obedience, and brought to glory through much tribulation.—*Family Treasury.*

Missions in India.

Let it be borne in mind that about a half century covers the period of free and active missionary effort in India. Fourteen entire versions of the word of God have been made in various languages and dialects, and in whole or in part in twenty-five different languages and dialects. In the last ten years alone upwards of two million copies of the sacred Scriptures, in whole or in part, have been distributed. Within the same period about one thousand distinct works, books, and tracts have been issued in the vernaculars, and a circulation of at least ten million copies of these has been effected. In the accomplishment of this, thirty mission presses are at work, some of them very large. Already a Protestant native church of but little short of two hundred and fifty thousand members has been raised up, and at the present ratio of increase the entire population of India would become Christian in something more than one century. This calculation does not include the Romanist missions, whose converts double those of Protestant missions, which, however, have entered the field much later. Such is the promising foundation laid for Christianity in India, the grandest country of Asia. We can hardly mistake her destiny. She is to the great oceans stretching south and east, and to the eastern countries whose shores are laved by them, what Palestine was to the Mediterranean and the Levant. India has now extended through all her mighty frame electric machinery, political and evangelistic, which must very rapidly vitalize her myriad population with a better, nobler life. She seems destined, as from antiquity, still to lead the van of Asiatic countries. She has given to this vast continent science, philosophy, false religion, and idolatry; to her it may be reserved to give these countries the Gospel of the Son of God. This is a worthy field of conflict for the six hundred missionaries engaged here to-day, who should be soon joined by twice six hundred more. It would seem that the final great battle of idolatry, and perhaps of Mohammedanism, doctrinally, must be fought here. Prophetically, this great people has been given to the Son; and the time may not be distant when from the peninsula of Hindostan, radiant with the light of Him who "lighteneth every man that cometh into the world," and washed by the blood that flowed from Calvary, floods of light and truth will pour over all the populous East.—*Methodist Quarterly.*

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—In St. Louis, Missouri, Methodism is feeble, having but one good church, the Union, of which the Rev. J. W. Langley is pastor. The "Church South" is strong at this point, having numbers, wealth, social position, and elegant houses of worship. But take the State altogether, and quite a different showing is rendered.

—The statements and appeals in regard to the failure of the rich Methodists in New York to do what they ought towards the multiplication of churches in the city have not been put forth in vain. A meeting of thirty prominent ministers and laymen was held last week at the house of Mr. J. B. Cornell, to devise means to reach the masses with the Gospel. It was enthusiastically and unanimously resolved to raise $500,000 for purchasing sites in destitute parts of the city, and building on them suitable Methodist churches and chapels; $100,000 was subscribed for this object before the meeting adjourned.

—It is designed that the money be expended under the auspices of the Methodist Sunday School and Missionary Society, which has been in existence less than three years, and has already in operation fourteen mission schools, with three thousand nine hundred pupils, twelve hundred converts, and four chapels paid for, which have cost $122,000. It is hoped that the half million fund, aided by the contributions of the people who may be accommodated, will add at least twenty Methodist churches to the large number already formed in this city.

—It having been currently reported in England that the Episcopal Church in this country and the Methodists were verging towards a union, the Rev. Dr. Stevens, one of the leading divines of the Methodist Church, wrote to England an explicit denial of the whole story. In the course of his letter, which is published in the Wesleyan papers, says:—

"I know not one Methodist in the Republic who believes there can be any identification of the two churches. There certainly can be no such union without the fullest concession of the validity of our ordination, sacraments, etc. This concession will never be made by the High Church party of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and no Methodist expects, therefore, that any result will come of these preliminaries. We are a Presbyterian church, with an Episcopacy as an executive office, not as a divine order. We cannot compromise our relations to the Presbyterianism of the Protestant world by tacitly disparaging its ministerial validity in a reunion with the comparatively small Protestant Episcopal Church of these States, for, numerically, it is one of our minor religious bodies. Our position on this question is precisely the same as that taken by our Wesleyan brethren in England."

—The Free Methodist Church has had a denominational existence since the fall of 1860. During eight years it has increased in strength until last fall it numbered 6000 members, had 94 preachers and 49 church edifices, and owned church property valued at nearly $170,000. This society is purely Methodist in doctrine, and claims to occupy the ground on which the founders of Methodism first planted their banner, from which, as the Free Methodists believe, the great M. E. Church of the present day has insensibly, but fatally, receded. They believe in the general doctrines of evangelical Christianity, and holds practical piety, and the renunciation of whatever favors of worldliness, to be the necessary result of true religious experience. Lay representation is with them an actual fact, and not a mere theory. Their singing is congregational choir singing, instrumental music being prohibited. They believe with Edwards, that the spirit's influence on a mixed multitude must produce "a great visible commotion," and, consequently, rather encourage than repress demonstrations of religious feeling. The most noteworty feature in this system is their opposition to all picnics, Christmas trees, festivals, lotteries, fairs, and donation parties, and especially to the rental or sale of pews in the house of God. They hold most strenuously that absolutely free churches are necessary to reach the masses, and it is with this principle in mind that the public is invited to the Sabbath morning and evening services at the corner of Union and Court streets, Brooklyn, and of Eighteenth street and Eighth avenue, in this city. The only society in this city was organized in April, 1864, with eight members. It had increased to thirty-eight in October last, when the Rev. George W. Anderson was settled over them as their first pastor. They number now about fifty, some of them being in Brooklyn, but the majority being scattered over this city.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BAPTIST.

—The *Watchman and Reflector* says that within about fifty years the Baptist churches in Boston, Mass., have increased from three to fourteen, and within a radius of ten miles round the city, from seven to thirty-five.

—The Rev. Dr. Murphy baptized twenty-eight in Salem, New Jersey, on Sabbath week, making one hundred and thirty persons baptized since the revival commenced, and the work still continues.

—Newton Baptist Seminary has now forty-six students. It was started in 1825. There have been five hundred and sixteen graduates, of whom thirty-eight have been foreign missionaries, and one hundred and twenty-four have died. It has furnished fifty-two presidents and professors in colleges and seminaries.

EPISCOPAL.

—Bishop Randall has been elected rector of St. John's Church, Denver, in place of Rev. H. B. Hitchings, resigned.

—The Rev. C. R. Bonnell has resigned St. Thomas' Church, Whitemarsh, Pennsylvania, and accepted a call to St. Paul's, Salem, Oregon.

—The Church of the Good Shepherd, in Hartford, Conn., built entirely by Mrs. Samuel Colt, was dedicated lately. Four bishops and sixty clergymen were present. The building cost about $200,000.

—In his pastoral letter of January 20, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, said:—

"We live with people—our earthly lot is cast among them—who do not believe in Jesus Christ. One class of our fellow citizens, whose ancestors cried out, 'His blood be upon us and on our children,' maintain that he was not God, but a vile impostor, and therefore justly slain by their forefathers; and this they teach on every Sabbath in their synagogues."

In reply, Rabbi Isaac M. Wise tells his hearers that such a charge is the seventh abomination enumerated in Prov. vi. 19. He says:—

"It is utterly false, absolutely untrue, that any of the Jews maintain that Jesus was a vile impostor, that he was justly slain, or that anything of the kind or anything similar to it is taught at any time in our synagogues. The whole statement, in the aggregate and in all its parts, is a condemnable falsehood. The archbishop never heard such a thing in any synagogue; he never read it in any Jewish book; it is his own."

Certainly Dr. Wise ought to know, and we believe him. And yet we remember a scurrilous "Life of Jesus," published by a Jew in this city, which pretends to give reliable authorities from old Jewish rabbinic literature, some of which references we know are correct, endorsing the most disgusting and, to Christain ears, profane fables. Still we have readily excused much in men embittered by persecution in earlier centuries, and have never met in the Jewish press anything but a respectful treatment of Christ and His religion. We have no doubt that all decent Jews regard Jesus as an honor to their own race, though not their Messiah; and that they lament that the illiberal spirit of their ancestors should have crucified Him.—*Independent.*

—The Ritualists of England are writhing terribly under the decision of the Privy Council, which forbids some of their Romish extravagances. They feel humiliated, and no wonder, that a secular court has had the power to decide against them. Several meetings have been held by those aggrieved, and the final result has been that they agree to bend to the storm for the present, on the ground that the Court in condemning the symbols did not condemn the doctrines symbolized. They threaten that, if the doctrine of "real presence" is condemned by the judicial committee of the Privy Council, they will be compelled to secede. In the meantime it is refreshing to hear them attacking the union of Church and State with a vigor that would startle the Liberation Society. Archdeacon Denison, the presiding officer of the late meetings of the Ritualists, said with rare felicity:—"It is a strange and ominous thing that when all else in England is free the national Church is the only thing in chains." It is contrary to all precedent for an episcopally constituted Church to be broken up by secession. Fissility is a distinctively Presbyterian quality. But, if the Evangelicals shall press the question of doctrine and secure an adverse decision on the question of clerical absolution or real presence, we hardly see how the Ritualists can avoid founding a new Episcopal Church; for many or most of them would refuse to go over to Rome. They may thus do what the anti-Ritualists of Sydney, Australia, are said to have just done. Such an action would put them into the strong position of a persecuted, earnest body, and leave the Evangelicals in an odious position as the only defenders of an effete establishment. We are told that Mr. Mackonochie will go through the Bankruptcy Court, and thus escape paying the costs, which amount to nearly $100,000. Many of his clerical friends will continue the practices decided to be unlawful till specially inhibited by their bishops.—*Independent.*

—Last fall our readers had notice of the efforts made to restore the Church of the Resurrection and to reconstruct it. Such a course was made necessary owing to injuries sustained by a storm, which threw down the tower and rendered the church unsafe. We understand from a recent circular that the six thousand dollars required has not yet been raised, and that the Rev. Mr. Davis is still doing all he can to obtain help outside the parish. He and his people make urgent appeals to their friends who sympathize with them, and who approve of the teachings there delivered, to help them and their rector in the present emergency.

—The Church of the Reconciliation is the beautiful name of a new organization which has been recently accomplished. The new parish is the result of efforts that have been made by various parties to make St. Andrew's Mission Chapel an independent church. Various correspondents have referred to the exertions of all the ministers who have had this mission in charge. The last notice given of movements in this quarter of the city was joined with apprehension that the chapel would fall under influences adverse to Gospel simplicity. It was intimated that certain parties who had been prevented from starting a new St. Albans's would obtain control of the mission and turn the organization to account. But the worshippers there, the laymen, were firm in resisting all approaches, and have now organized in such a way that the introduction of Ritualism, "florid worship," "ornate ceremonials," "Catholic usages," one and all, will be quite remote. We are informed that the parent church has consented to the election of a vestry by the people, said vestry being pledged against the introduction of Ritualism, and receiving for three years an annual appropriation of $500 from St. Andrew's Church. If at the end of the three years the parish shall become strong and successful, the property will be made over to them. The vestry was accordingly elected on that basis, and at their first meeting elected the Rev. John Wright, who has been preaching in the chapel, as their rector. They are now fairly under way, and we trust may not only hold forth the word of reconciliation, but experience the divine power of the Holy Spirit to make it effectual to the conversion and salvation of Christ's sheep. No reconciliation with false doctrine, nor with Ritualism in its roots, doctrines, usages, or manners. No peace with it, no compromise with its teachings, but such a clear testimony to the truth, and such determined adherence to simplicity of worship, that there shall be no room for entrance to the unholy, unscriptural, and doomed system.—*Episcopalian.*

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Horace C. Hovey, of the Second Presbyterian Church of New Albany, Indiana, has accepted a call to the Fulton Street Presbyterian Church, Peoria, Illinois, to which city he will remove about March 1.

—The Board of Foreign Missions have been constrained, by the worn-down condition of Miss Elizabeth G. Gordon, the faithful teacher of the Girls' School in the mission at Sealkote, to appoint Miss M. E. Welsh, of Westminster College, New Wilmington, in this State, to go out to her relief.

—The Presbytery of South Carolina, at their last meeting, received a petition from the citizens of Walhalla, S. C., with fifty signatures, including Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, and Methodists, requesting the organization of a Presbyterian church in that place. A committee was appointed to respond to this petition, and last month a church of sixteen members was duly organized in Walhalla.

—The old Spring Street Church, New York, has gratified its well-wishers, and set a good example to younger organizations. The latter by calling a pastor so quickly after the resignation of Mr. Wilson, and the former by making choice of so excellent and able a minister as the Rev. William Aikman, late of Wilmington, Delaware, though a native of New York city.

—The Reunion Committee of the New School Presbyterians have agreed to suggest to the presbyteries to vote at their spring meetings to strike out from the Basis the amendments which define the sense in which the standards are to be interpreted, and also the tenth article, which asserts the right to examine ministers moving from one to another presbytery on the question of their doctrinal soundness. Some of the Old School Presbyterians say that a much better plan would be to omit all the articles except the first, which adopts the common standards, and leave all details to the united General Assembly, which will be abundantly competent to manage them. The New School party are more doubtful how far it will be wise to trust without the united body in which there will be a minority. Dr. Breckenridge of Kentucky, writes to the *Northwestern Presbyterian* that he and his friends will not join the united body. Whether he contemplates joining the Southern Presbyterians, or will add another to the already confusing Presbyterian factions, he does not intimate.—*Independent.*

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MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, January 16, A. D. 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE W. SIMPSON, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
CHARLES H. MATHEWS, Assignee,
1 16 s3t* No. 740 SANSOM Street.

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DECEASED.
Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to
THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D. Adm'r.
2 6 s6t* No. 1511 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

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Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22 Also, WOOL SACKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Henry Naglee deceased—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Very valuable Farm, 98¼ acres, First ward, adjoining lands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and others. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable farm land, situate in the First ward, city of Philadelphia, containing about 98¼ acres of land, now bounded by lands of the Greenwich Land Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Theodore Mitchell and others, and intersected by Front, Church, Swanson, East, Pollock or Thirty-second avenue, Packer, Curtin, Meadow, Ash, Beaver, and other streets. The Pennsylvania Railroad, runs through the property. It is about a half a mile from the wharves of the Greenwich Land Company, on the river Delaware, and an equal distance between the Navy Yard and League Island.
Clear of all incumbrance.
Terms—One-third cash, one-third in two years, and the remaining third may remain during the life of the widow, or all may be paid in cash.
$500 to be paid at the time of sale.
See plan at the auction rooms.
By order of MARY E. NAGLEE, Executrix.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 11 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.—Lots, Oregon. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all the title and interest of L. F. Barry, trustee of Michael Herr, in the following property, viz.:—
26 lots of ground, 25x100 feet, Pacific City (a city in prospective), in Washington Territory.
Also, 1-40 of the undivided part of said Pacific City.
Also, 4 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 24 lots in Canemah, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 3 lots in Syracuse, Oregon, each 25x100 feet.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, ½ of 1¼ acres.
Also, 1 lot in Buteville, Oregon, 25x100 feet.
Also, a land claim to 640 acres, near Oregon City, Oregon.
Terms Cash.
By order of L. F. Barry, Trustee,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30sw7t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Estate of Elias Reinheimer, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Valuable Business Stand. Store, N. W. corner of Frankford road and Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward, 41 feet front, 160 feet deep to Leib street, three fronts. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick building and lot of ground situate Nos. 1700 and 1702 Frankford road, N. W. corner of Columbia avenue, Nineteenth ward; the lot containing in front on Frankford road 41 feet, and extending in depth along Columbia avenue 160 feet to Leib street—three fronts. It has been occupied as a dry goods and clothing store; has three large bulk windows, new balcony, large hall, and 5 rooms on second floor; large yard, etc. The above is a very valuable property, and is a very good business stand. Sale absolute. Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.
By order of
JACOB NIRDLINGER, M. SEIDENBACH, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 17 26 j23 f6 13] No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1842 Master street, west of Eighteenth. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Master street, east of Nineteenth street, No. 1842; containing in front on Master street 15 feet 10 inches, and extending in depth 100 feet to Ingersoll street. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, water closet, furnace, cooking range, handsomely papered, marble vestibule, etc. Subject to the restriction that any building erected on said lot shall be built fronting on a line 10 feet south of Master street, and 20 feet of Ingersoll street, and shall not be occupied for any offensive occupation. Terms—$2000 may remain on mortgage. Possession May 1. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—2 Three-story Brick Stores, Nos. 1347 and 1349 Ridge avenue, above Wallace street, 36 feet front. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and the lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the easterly side of Ridge avenue, Nos. 1347 and 1349; the lot containing in front on Ridge avenue 36 feet, and extending in depth on the north line 83 feet 5 inches, and on the south line 77 feet 5 inches. The first floor is occupied as two stores, each have plate glass, etc; the upper rooms are furnished and occupied by societies. It is a valuable business location. The furniture and gas fixtures are included in the sale, free of charge. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $144. Possession of store No. 1347, July 15, 1870. May be examined any day previous to sale.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Two-story brick Hotel and Dwelling, No. 807 South Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick messuage, with two-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front street, between Catharine and Queen streets, No. 807; the lot containing in front on Front street 20 feet 6 inches, or thereabouts, and extending in depth 120 feet. The above is occupied as a lager beer saloon and is a good business stand. Bar and fixtures included in the sale free of charge. Immediate possession.
Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 23s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two four-story brick dwellings Nos. 301 and 303 Gaskill street, west of Third street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those two four-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Gaskill street, west of Third street, Nos. 301 and 303; the lots containing together in front on Gaskill street 28 feet 5½ inches (including half of a 2 feet 10 inches wide alley), and extending in depth 22 feet 1½ inches. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms cash.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large and valuable lot Berks street, east of Fifth street. On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, situate on the north side of Berks street, 37 feet 2¾ inches east of Fifth street; containing in front on Berks street 172 feet, and extending in depth along Apple street 152 feet 1¾ inches, and on the other line 51 feet, and being in width on the rear end 186 feet 9¼ inches. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $276. See lithographic plans at the auction rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF Algernon S. Roberts, deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1067 and 1069 Beach street. On Tuesday, February 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the east side of Beach street, Nos. 1067 and 1069; each lot containing in front 17 feet, and extending in depth 59 feet 10½ inches. The houses have recently been put in thorough order. Clear of all incumbrance. Possession April 1, 1869.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Well-secured ground rent, $120 a year, par $2000. On Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured ground rent of $120 per annum, issuing out of all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the north side of Haverford street, 150 feet west of Thirty-fifth street, No. 3513; containing in front 25 feet and in depth 180 feet to Raspberry street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 6 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. Five-story brick hotel and dwelling, No. 114 Spruce street, between Front and Second streets. All that five story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Spruce street, between Front and Second streets, No. 114; containing in front on Spruce street 21 feet, and extending in depth about 102 feet. It is occupied as a hotel and dwelling; on the first floor is a large bar-room, dining-room, and kitchen, with private entrance; on the second floor, large parlor, 3 chambers, 2 bath-rooms and water-closet, and on the third, fourth, and fifth stories, in all about 28 rooms. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about April 1, 1869. The above property is convenient to the Spruce Street Market, and near the Delaware river.

No. 2. Modern three story brick dwelling, No. 2040 Locust street. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Locust street, east of Twenty-first street, No. 2040; containing in front on Locust street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to Stewart street. It has the gas introduced, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about June 20, 1869.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF Adam Johnston, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1309 Race street, west of Thirteenth street, with a two-story frame dwelling in the rear. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Adam Johnston, deceased, viz.:—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Sassafras street, 83 feet 4 inches west of Thirteenth street, city of Philadelphia; containing in front 20 feet 10 inches, and in depth 100 feet to a 12 feet wide alley, leading from Thirteenth street to Juniper street. Bounded on the east by ground granted to Christian Hank on ground rent, on the north by said 12 feet wide alley, on the west by ground granted to Peter Armbruster on ground rent, and on the south by Sassafras street aforesaid. Being the same lot of ground which Thomas P. Stille and wife, by indenture dated April 7, A. D. 1817, recorded in Deed Book M R, No. 18, page 181, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Adam Johnston, in fee. Under and subject to the payment of a yearly ground rent of $11·67 in even and equal half yearly payments. Together with the use, right and privilege of the said 12 feet wide alley, with ingress, egress and regress, with and without horses, cattle, cart and carriages into, out of, and along the same.
By the Court,
JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, JAMES JOHNSTON, } Executors.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 2 13 20 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—On Tuesday, February 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:—

No. 1. Very valuable Business Stand, southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets. All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Market and Strawberry streets; containing in front on Market street 14 feet, and extending in depth 68 feet, more or less. Terms, $8000 may remain on mortgage. Possession on or about June 8, 1869. Present rent, $2500 a year.

The above is an old and well-established business stand.

No. 2. Four-story Brick Store, No. 2 Strawberry street.—All that valuable four-story brick store and lot of ground, on the west side of Strawberry street, south of Market street, No. 2; containing in front 14 feet 6 inches, and in depth 30 feet, more or less.
Terms—Half cash. Possession on or about July 26, 1870.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
1 30 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY,
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15]

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
8 29] PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:—
28 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1150 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.
Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.
T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

PERSONAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has made application for the renewal of Certificate No. 10,746 for Four Shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, issued to Abraham Rumbaugh, late of Westmoreland county, Pa., deceased, dated the 3d day of December, 1867, the same having been lost or destroyed.
JACOB RUMBAUGH,
Executor of Abraham Rumbaugh deceased.
Greensburg, Pa., Jan. 20, 1869 1 22 fa 8t*

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble. B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, February 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND KENSINGTON AVENUE, S. E. corner—Valuable Coal Yard.
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND KENSINGTON AVENUE, S. W. corner—Large and Valuable Lot.
FRANKFORD ROAD AND COLUMBIA AVENUE—N. W. corner—Valuable Store.
DELAWARE COUNTY, on Baltimore Central Railroad—Fire brick, and Kaolin Works, and Valuable Farm, 110 acres.
PACKER, CURTIN, MEADOW, ASH, BEAVER, First Ward—Valuable Farm, 98¼ acres.
BEACH, Nos. 1067 and 1069—Brick Dwellings.
MAIN, CHESNUT HILL—Stone Residence, Coach House and Large Lot.
RIDGE AVENUE—Nos. 1347 and 1349—Valuable Stores.
FRONT (South), Nos. 807—Hotel and Dwelling.
SECOND (South), No. 110—Store and Dwelling.
GASKILL, Nos. 301 and 303—Four-story Brick Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$ 06 a year.
TIOGA, ONTARIO, CLINTON AND HOWARD STREETS, Coopersville, Twenty-fifth Ward—Large Lot.
ANN, Twenty-fifth Ward—Four Brick and Frame Dwellings.
5 shares Western National Bank.
15 shares Fourth National Bank
8 shares West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad.
25 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.
150 shares Germantown Passenger Railway Co.
100 shares Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.
Pew No. 140, St. Luke's Church.
500 shares Mingo Oil Co.
500 shares The Dalzell Petroleum Co.
500 shares Worden Farm Oil Co.
1000 shares Rockland Petroleum Co.
80 shares Buck Mountain Coal Co.
23 shares Union Mutual Insurance Co.
12 shares Consolidation National Bank.
20 shares Seventh National Bank.
10 shares Girard National Bank.
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, First Mortgage.
50 shares First National Bank, Philadelphia.
100 shares Morris Canal and Banking Company (preferred).
56 shares Girard Life Insurance and Trust Co.
50 shares Little Schuylkill Nav. and Railroad Co.
$7000 Delaware, Raritan and Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds, 1875.
$4000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad 6 per cent. Bonds.
160 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
30 shares Bank of North America.
20 shares Western National Bank.
101 shares Commercial National Bank.
60 shares Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad.
20 shares Chesapeake and Del. Canal Co. 2 12 8t
100 shares Del Mutual Ins. Co.
Catalogues now ready.

Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
To close a partnership account,
On Friday Morning.
February 26, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, in our large second story warerooms, without reserve, by catalogue, a large and extensive assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, including rosewood, walnut, and ebony parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, finished in the latest style coverings and marbles, all made by the celebrated manufacturers George J Henkels, Lacy & Co., and comprising a choice selection warranted in every respect well worthy the attention of persons furnishing.
May be examined three days previous to sale with catalogues. 15

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, [2 10 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
Feb. 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 12 5t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.
Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 23

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday.
Feb. 15, at 10 A. M. will be sold a large assortment of boots, shoes, etc. Also a large line of city-made goods.
N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. [2 11 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.
Administrator's Sale of a
LARGE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings.
February 16 and 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by order of administrator, a private collection of over 300 oil paintings, by American and European artists, the whole to be sold without reserve or limitation.
The paintings will be open for examination, with catalogues, on Monday. 2 13 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.
VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
On Monday Evening,
15th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, valuable private library, including Cooper's and Waverley Novels, etc. 2 12 2t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER,

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.
Adrian H. Muller, F. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,
ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,
BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE
SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.
This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law
EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.
JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.
Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large assortment of
Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.
The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 26 s
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THAYER vs. GREENBANK.

Meeting of the Legislative Committee upon the Judicial Contest.

This morning at 10 o'clock a meeting of the State Legislative Committee upon the contest between Judge Greenbank—who was returned as elected Judge of the District Court—and Judge Thayer, claiming to be elected to the same position, was held in Common Council Chamber. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—

Senators Stinson, Chairman; Brown, Miller, Lowry; Representatives Nelson, Ames, Beatty, Hunter, Robinson, Goundie, Marshall, Josephs, and Webb.

The following gentlemen are counsel in the case:—J. Alexander Simpson for the contestant; and William A. Porter, H. M. Dechert, and George Bull for the respondent.

The meeting organized by Senator Stinson assuming the chair.

Joseph Housley sworn—Was an election officer in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward on last election day; had the window book; Mr. Mahoney was the Democratic inspector; there were only five or six persons sworn that day as to their right to vote; there were two challenges made that day; Henry Catherwood and Fred Wagner were challenged; Wagner's vote was taken, and he was told to go home and get his papers; knew of one Josiah Smith voting in our division; I told the officers he belonged in the Nineteenth ward; they swore him; his vote was taken notwithstanding my objection; I voted myself that day; voted the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Mary McCartney sworn—Live at No. 1513 Bodine street; my husband's name was Robert McCartney; he died on the 15th of June last; (his name is found upon the list of voters.)

William P. Messick sworn—Am one of the examiners appointed by the Court to take evidence in the contested election cases; (witness identified the tally lists of the Seventh division Seventeenth ward.)

Counsel stated in relation to those tally lists that if their figures were correct there were more votes returned than there were voters; there are 18 tallies and 23 votes returned.

William Ray sworn—Was an officer at the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward last election day; was return inspector; when a man came up to vote his name was looked for on the list, and sometimes found, sometimes not; when not found the applicant was sworn; that is the way the election was conducted; there might have been a dozen persons sworn during the day; only one person sworn as voucher during the day; recollect that Frederick Wagner voted that day; he had no papers; he was challenged; the challenge was disregarded and his vote taken, he being told to go home and procure his papers; know of no case of false personation during the day; voted the Republican ticket during the day myself.

John Duffy sworn—Live No. 251 Jefferson street; have lived there about three years; know one James Collins; at the time of the October election Collins lived in the next house to mine; know John McGuigan; know James McGuigan; James was in prison at the time of the election; Patrick Glacken lived in the division before the election, but was out of it at the time of the election; he had moved out of the ward.

Henry Conner sworn—Am one of the Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia.

(Witness gave evidence in relation to the giving out and return of the assessment books, stating that the first book was given out about the middle of May, 1868, and the last one returned about the middle of the following September.)

Stewart McMichael sworn—Voted in the Seventh division of the Seventh ward last election; voted the Republican ticket; live No. 1518 North Second street; know Neill McGuire; he boarded with me; he has been in this country about one year; he did not live with me at the time of the election; he moved into the Nineteenth ward; knew Oliver Noie; he had been in this country about one year and six months; he had moved away from the division about six months before the election; knew Bernard Hamill; he has not been long enough in the country to be a citizen; am certain of that; know William Montgomery; he lives No. 1518 North Second street now; at the time of the October election he lived in the Nineteenth ward; knew William Walker; he lived at No. 1518 North Second street about a year ago; he did not live there at the time of the October election.

Thomas Branson sworn—Lived No. 1530 North Second street last October; voted in Seventh division, Seventeenth ward; voted the Republican ticket; gave other persons tickets to vote; gave Republican tickets to Charles Seebergur, Charles McPherson, and Isaac Hargraves; saw Hargraves vote the ticket I gave him.

Thomas Branson sworn—Voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward, last October; lived No. 1530 North Second street at that time.

Charles Richardson sworn—Voted in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the Republican ticket.

Thomas H. Simpson sworn—Lived at No. 1516 North Second street at the time of last October election; voted the whole Republican ticket; am a naturalized citizen.

Christian Kingsley sworn—Voted in Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the whole Republican ticket; live at No. 1520 Bodine street.

Mrs. Margaret Russell sworn.—Live No. 1523 Philip street, my husband was named William; he died on the 13th of July.

John Carson affirmed—Was acting as Clerk for the Inspector in the Ninth division of the Seventeenth ward on the October election day; voted the Republican ticket; was at the polls nearly all day; I wrote the names of the person who voted; live No. 1517 Philip street.

Charles Moseley sworn—Voted in the Ninth division, Seventeenth ward, in October; live No. 1547 Germantown avenue; voted the Republican ticket; gave a Republican ticket to the last witness.

James Armstrong sworn—Lived at the time of the October election at No. 1527 Philip street; voted the Republican ticket; know John Baine, formerly residing at No. 1527 Philip street; at the time of the election he was living in the Nineteenth ward; know James McKee; at the time of the election he was not in the ward; his wife told that me was in Scotland.

A. C. Foster sworn—Voted at the Ninth division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the Republican ticket; lived at No. 1521 N. Second street at the time of the election.

Robert L. Cartledge sworn—Lived at No. 1503 N. Fourth street last October; voted the Republican ticket.

John Esdele sworn—Voted in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward last October; voted the Republican ticket; got it from James Armstrong.

William A. Brown affirmed—Lived at No. 1524 N. Second street last October; voted the Republican ticket; opened and examined my ticket.

Bernard Fisher, sworn—Lived back of No. 212 Oxford street, last October; voted the Republican ticket; opened and examined my ticket; gave tickets to other parties; was electioneering; opened all the tickets I gave out, and saw they were Republican.

Christopher Mayer, sworn—Lived No. 1532 N. Second street last October; voted the Republican ticket; gave tickets to other parties; examined all I gave away, and saw they were Republican.

John Fisher sworn—Lived No. 1530 Bodine street last October; voted the Republican ticket.

John Radford sworn—Lived No. 1503 North Fourth street last October; voted in the Seventh division Seventeenth ward; voted the Republican ticket.

Richard Brenard sworn — Lived No. 1536 Bodine street last October; voted the full Republican ticket; gave tickets to other parties; examined them all.

Richard Logan sworn—Lived No. 1516 Philip street last October; voted in Seventh division Seventh ward; voted the Republican ticket; examined it.

J. K. Detry sworn—Lived No. 1531 American street last October; voted in Seventh division Seventeenth ward; voted the full Republican ticket.

J. M. Cronthammel sworn—Lived No. 1520 Germantown road last October; voted in the Seventh division Seventeenth ward last October; voted the full Republican ticket; examined it.

Thomas Lind sworn—Lived No. 1503 N. Fourth street last October; voted in the Seventh division Seventeenth ward last October; voted the full Republican ticket; examined it.

Moses Yerkes sworn—Lived No. 1526 North Second street last October; knew William Crompton; he did not live in the house with me last October; he left in June; can't say whether he left the division; know Thomas Lewers; he had lived in the house with me; he left in June; knew Charles McClarken; he had lived in the same house, but left before the election and went into the Nineteenth ward.

John W. Sells sworn—Lived back of No. 1527 Philip street last October; voted the full Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward; opened the ticket and examined it; know that Thayer's name was on it.

Josiah Shever sworn—Lived No. 1540 North Second street last October; no man named Timothy Sheen lived in my house then; he went away either in July or August.

Robert Cochrane affirmed—Lived at No. 1583 Philip street last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward.

Edward Cares sworn—Lived at No. 1514 Philip street last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward.

George F. Schmidt sworn—Lived No. 1551 Germantown avenue last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward, last October.

John Broadhurst sworn—Lived No. 1520 North Second street last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward; examined all the tickets.

Francis Dougherty affirmed—Lived No. 1531 Phillip street last October; am a weaver; voted in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward; got my ticket from my brother; voted it unaltered as he gave it to me.

Joseph Mousley sworn—Lived at No. 1549 Germantown avenue last October; voted in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward; voted the Republican ticket; examined it.

Henry D. Holt sworn—Lived at No. 1532 Philip street last October; voted the Republican ticket; got it from James Armstrong; examined it and found it all right.

Edward Kessler sworn—Lived at No. 1565 Philip street last October; am a machinist; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward; examined it.

Edward Cunningham sworn—Lived back of No. 1511 Philip street last October; am a weaver; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Seventeenth ward; got it from James Armstrong; did not examine it.

Hugh Black sworn—Lived at No. 1511 Philip street last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division, Seventeenth ward; got it from James Armstrong; did not fully examine it.

Jacob B. Wentzel sworn—Lived No. 262 Oxford street (back) last October; am a shoemaker; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division Seventeenth ward; examined it in part.

Edward Rice sworn—Lived No. 1511 Cadwalader street last October; voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division Seventeenth ward; did not examine it; got it from a man at the window.

The committee is still sitting as we go to press.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Till Tappers—Breach of Ordinance—Fast Driving—Youthful Thieves.

—William Anderson was arrested yesterday morning at Hope street and Girard avenue, on the charge of tapping the till of the tavern of George Jessup, situated on Frankford road, below Girard avenue. On being taken before Alderman Eggleton, Anderson was committed to prison.

—Asher Blaker, notwithstanding the recent order of Mayor Fox, yesterday was caught driving his horse's nose against the tailboard of a vehicle in front of him, at Second and Brown streets. Alderman Becker fined him $5.

—Ulysses McKenzie, while trying the speed of a nag on Broad street, was overhauled and taken before Alderman Hood, who imposed the usual fine.

—James Marion yesterday was held by Alderman Bonsald for a further hearing. He was charged with robbing the till of a tavern at Thirteenth and Christian streets of $7.

—Martin Flanigan and William Bramble were arrested by Policemen Clark and Pritner, of the Sixteenth district, for stealing a copper kettle from the store of J. B. Atkinson at Thirty-fourth and Market streets. The article was sold by these youths to Margaret Weaver, who keeps a second-hand store on Market street, above Thirty-fourth. She was held by Alderman Maule for receiving stolen goods, and the boys for stealing.

Mortality of the City.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 262, being a increase of 30 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 149 were adults, 133 minors; 217 were born in the United States, 56 were foreign, 9 were unknown, 11 were people of color, and 8 from the country. Of the number, 1 died of congestion of the brain, 19 of inflammation of the lungs; 1 of marasmus; 11 of disease of the heart; 5 of typhoid fever; 12 of debility, and 17 of old age.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	8	Fifteenth	6
Second	14	Sixteenth	7
Third	13	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	8	Eighteenth	17
Fifth	7	Nineteenth	27
Sixth	12	Twentieth	17
Seventh	12	Twenty-first	3
Eighth	9	Twenty-second	5
Ninth	5	Twenty-third	6
Tenth	9	Twenty-fourth	11
Eleventh	6	Twenty-fifth	8
Twelfth	5	Twenty-sixth	16
Thirteenth	8	Twenty-seventh	15
Fourteenth	11	Twenty-eighth	1

Unknown, 8.

Robberies.—The residence of Asher Cunningham, No. 331 Wharton street, was entered about 4 o'clock this morning by means of a rear door, and robbed of two dozen silver spoons, a shawl, and other clothing. The servant heard the noise created by the thieves, and on coming down stairs, scared them and they escaped. She herself got a little bit frightened and fell down stairs, though no injury was sustained.

McKnight & Baker's warehouse, No. 211 N. Broad street, was broken into during last night, and the place completely ransacked. Nothing but a lot of old clothing was taken.

The rear door of the house of Mr. Heiskell, No. 120 N. Twelfth street, was broken in last night. The thieves carried off three silver napkin rings and two salt-spoons.

Thieves forced an entrance last night into the office of Greble's marble works, on Chesnut street, above Seventeenth, and pried open the safe. The books and papers were scattered over the floor, but no money was stolen.

Musical and Literary Entertainments.—The first of a series of grand musical and literary entertainments will take place in the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, corner of Eighteenth and Arch streets, on Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits will deliver his interesting lecture on "Sunshine; or, the Philosophy of a Happy Life," and Mr. O. A. Knipe, the organist of the church, will give some excellent music—the whole presenting an entertainment of rare attractions. From the well-known popularity of Dr. Willits and the musical talent engaged for the occasion, we earnestly recommend our friends to go to the West Arch on Monday evening for a season of real practical enjoyment. The proceeds are to be devoted to the liquidation of the debt of the church.

Company A, Gray Reserves.—An election for Captain of Company A, Gray Reserves, took place at the armory on Broad street last evening, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain James D. Keyser, recently promoted to Major of the regiment. There were fifty-seven votes polled. First Lieutenant W. D. Hastings having declined the nomination, George F. Delleker, formerly First Lieutenant of the company, was unanimously elected. The Second Lieutenant of this active organization is Mr. John Stewart. The roll of Company A numbers nearly the full complement of men, and among the membership are some of our leading merchants and business men.

All Thieves to be Taken to the Central Station.—The following important order was issued this morning to all the Lieutenants of Police:—

That all persons arrested for crimes of the higher grades, such as burglaries, larcenies, day house robberies, pocket picking, professional thieves, sneak thieving, forgeries, passing counterfeit money, fugitives from justice, homicides, rape, receiving stolen goods and all such like charges, shall be forthwith sent to the Central Police Station, S. W. corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, for hearing, and together with all the evidence had in the cases respectively.

By order of the Mayor.

Joseph Ennew, Chief Detective Police.

Sermon to Young Men.—At the request of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Rev J. L. Withrow will preach a sermon especially to young men, to-morrow evening, at the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, in Arch street, above Tenth. This interesting course of sermons is intended particularly for strangers in the city and young men without regular places of worship.

Fell into the Delaware.—About 10 o'clock this morning Patrick McBride, residing at No. 223 Monroe street, fell into the Delaware at Mead street wharf. He was rescued by Harbor Policeman Dennard and Private Watchman Mullen.

Owner Wanted.—A bag containing thirty pounds of sugar was found by Harbor Policemen Myers and Brown at Almond and Water streets. It awaits an owner at the station Front and Noble streets.

WEST CHESTER RAILROAD.

Annual Report of the Directors—Operations for the year 1868.

The Board of Managers of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad have just submitted to the stockholders their annual report, showing the operations of the company for the year ending December 31, 1868. During the year the earnings of the road amounted to $356,247·52, being $26,111·91 greater than in 1867. The operating expenses, including salaries, $196,206·67, or $6408·31 more than in 1867; the increase in net earnings $18,703·67. The debt of the road is $58,183·35 less than last year. The company has contracted for the purchase of Arment's land in Middletown, for the accommodation of summer excursionists, and expect to erect a depot there. The number of passengers carried was 660,595, being an increase of 26,222, of which increase 3738 were derived from the Baltimore Central. No passenger was killed or injured during the year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders was held in Media, on Monday evening of this week. At this meeting it was stated that the company had purchased the branch road from West Chester to the intersection, for $147,870, or $45 per share, there being about 3300 shares held by other parties. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the old board, as follows:—

President—Marshall B. Hickman; Directors—J. Edward Farnum, Edward Hoopes, Dennis B. Kelly, Michael Malone, Samuel Riddle, Samuel P. Shipley, Mark Wilcox, William Apple, and John Bennington.

Rothermel's Picture of the Battle of Gettysburg.—This afternoon, Mr. P. F. Rothermel will exhibit his great picture of the Battle of Gettysburg to the Art Committee of the Legislature, and to such officers of the army as may happen to be in the city. The picture is the largest ever executed in this country, and even in its present incomplete state it promises to be such a record of the greatest battle of the war as the citizens of Pennsylvania may well be proud of. The figures are all sketched in with colors, so that a general idea can be formed of what the picture will be like when completed. According to Mr. Rothermel's contract with the Legislature, the Art Committee were to have the privilege of inspecting the work at this stage, so as to offer any suggestions for improvement that their united wisdom might think necessary. General Daniel E. Sickles, and a number of other participants in the battle, will be present with the committee, to see that justice is done their heroic exploits and that the artist does not put them too much in the background through an unnecessary fastidiousness about the purely artistic effect of his picture.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"In money there was fair activity at 6@7 per cent, on pledge of gold certificates, and 7 per cent, on the railways, while there is less demand to carry the public funds, some descriptions of which are borrowed and lent between the brokers at 4 per cent, interest. Merchant paper, of prime names and short date, is wanted at 7 per cent.

"The Southern State bonds show no particular animation, although Missouris and Virginias were a fraction higher and the other States steady in prices. A bearish feeling is developed in the Levee bonds of Louisiana, induced, it may be, by lower telegrams from New Orleans. The miscellaneous stocks are higher on the Mariposa certificates and preferred shares, and also on Canton Land Co., which is now as high if not something higher than at any time since 1866. The Railways were generally dullish in movement. Prices are fairly supported, but most of the commission brokers complain of the absence of orders. The business was comparatively light, and the operators, on both sides the account, seem to be waiting for something new to turn up. The prominent clique holders of the Western stocks are unable to make up large sales at anything like present figures, and are probably unwilling to attempt to force higher quotations at the hazard of increasing their own holdings. This, at least, is the look of the market to-day, though all may be reversed before Saturday night."

From the Tribune.

"Money is in good supply at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities and 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds. There are no large amounts of currency going South and shipments to the West are very light. Commercial paper is in demand at 7@9 per cent. for prime names.

"Sterling exchange is dull and weak under heavy offerings of bills drawn against bonds. We quote:—London, 60 days, 109¼@109½; London, sight, 109¾@109⅞; Paris, long, 5·17½@5·16¼; Paris, short, 5·15@5·13¾; Antwerp 5·18¾@5·17½; Swiss, 5·18¾@5·17½; Hamburg, 36¼@36⅜; Amsterdam, 40⅝@41; Frankfort, 40⅝@41; Bremen, 78¾@78⅞; Berlin, 71½@71⅝."

Cabinet Making.

Now that General Grant has been officially declared President-elect of the United States, the selection of his Cabinet is next in order, and the announcement of the names of those who are to be General Grant's immediate advisers will be looked for with interest. In this view the following historical resume of the dates of some of the announcements of former Cabinets is apropos:—General Jackson arrived in Washington to prepare for his inauguration February 11, 1829, and the *National Intelligencer* announced the members of his Cabinet February 27. Mr. Van Buren made but a single change in President Jackson's Cabinet. General Harrison arrived in Washington February 9, 1841, and February 13 the *National Intelligencer* published, as a "probability," the Cabinet as it was subsequently constituted. Mr. Polk arrived in Washington February 13, 1845, and his Cabinet was not organized till after March. General Taylor arrived in Washington February 23, 1849, and his Cabinet was announced March 5. General Pierce arrived in Washington February 21, 1853, and four days before his arrival his probable Cabinet was published, the list containing nearly all the names of those who were subsequently selected, though the assignment of positions was changed when the Cabinet was formally announced. Mr. Buchanan selected his Cabinet at Lancaster, the *Intelligencer* printing the list correctly February 26, 1857, and the President elect arriving in Washington March 2. Mr. Lincoln arrived in Washington February 23 1861, but his Cabinet was not fully decided upon till March 1.—*N. Y. World.*

—Some of the French journals announce the discovery in the public archives of the secret of the "Man with the Iron Mask." The solution of the historical enigma is said to be established on authentic evidence, and has been communicated in a sealed letter to the President of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. It will shortly be made public.

Received too late for Classification.

BUTTONWOOD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sermon 10½ A. M.—"In the Dark and in the Dawn." Sabbath School and Adult Bible Class at 2 P. M.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE GREAT CARD DEPOT.
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS
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PARTY INVITATIONS,
the latest and most fashionable styles.
NEW FRENCH PAPERS.
Just received, a new assortment of very desirable patterns.
Monograms and Initials stamped in *colors* gratis.
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Stationers and Engravers,
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WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST
FASHIONABLE STYLES.
FOUR QUIRES OF FRENCH PAPER AND
FOUR PACKS OF ENVELOPES,
STAMPED, IN BOXES, $1.
J. LINERD,
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HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. Cor. 12th and Chestnut Sts.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

$12,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—
Apply to
LEWIS H. REDNER,
7 11 2t No. 731 WALNUT street.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate—General Grant's Certificate of Election—How He Received It.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

National Banks and the Distribution of Currency.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The Banking and Currency Committee to-day finally decided on the order of business which will be disposed of to-day. Five bills in all will be reported, as follows:—A bill prohibiting the depositing of public moneys in banks in cities where there are sub-treasuries, and a redistribution of national banking currency.

This bill takes twenty-three millions of currency from the present national banks, by reducing their per centum of the circulation to their capital, and fixing their percentages at eighty, seventy, sixty, and fifty, with a proviso that no bank shall have a circulation of more than a million. It gives twelve millions to the South and the balance to the other States and Territories which have heretofore secured the least valuable proportion of bank currency.

The other four bills relate to the certification of checks by national banks, prohibiting the loaning of money on greenbacks as a collateral, regulating the time and manner of making reports by national banks, and providing for the sale of gold at public auction, and the sale of exchange and purchase of United States securities by inviting proposals, after public notice.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General Grant's Certificate of Election to the Presidency.

Washington, Feb. 13.—This morning, at half past 10 o'clock, Senator Morton, and Representatives Pruyn, of New York, and Wilson, of Iowa, made their appearance at the Headquarters of the Army, for the purpose of presenting to General Grant the certificate of his election as President of the United States.

The impression that the proceeding would be altogether private, together with the fact that the committee arrived a half hour in advance of the hour at which it was understood the ceremony would take place, prevented the presence of a large number of persons, who would otherwise have been attracted by the interesting proceeding.

General Grant was in his office at the time of the arrival of the Committee, busily engaged in the performance of his official duties.

They were soon escorted into his presence, and the proceedings began.

Senator Morton's Speech.

Senator Morton addressed the President elect, announcing that they were the committee appointed by Congress to present him with his commission as President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, and in a few remarks assured the General that his election was extremely gratifying to his countrymen, and that the people felt assured he would, in exercising the duties of his distinguished office, apply the same energy, integrity, and patriotism that had characterized him in a former sphere of usefulness; and in concluding his remarks said that he would have the support of the people of the nation, even including those who differed politically from him in administering the affairs of the Government.

General Grant's Speech.

General Grant, receiving from Senator Morton the certificates of his election, announced, amid intense interest on the part of the few gentlemen who were present, and in a firm, audible voice, substantially, that in accepting the office of President of the United States he assured them of his determination to carry out faithfully the obligations of that office, and referred particularly to the necessity for an honest and faithful discharge of the revenue laws. He would call around him men who would earnestly carry out the principles of economy, retrenchment, and honesty which were desired by the people of the country. Should the officers of the different branches of the Government service not satisfy him in the discharge of their official duties, he would not hesitate a moment about removing them, and would do so just as quickly with his own appointments as with those of his predecessor.

General Grant stated that he had not announced his Cabinet up to the time of the official declaration of the result of the election, but had intended at that period to make known the names of those whom he would invite to become members. In the interval, however, he had concluded not to make known the names of the gentlemen whose services he would be glad to have in this respect, even to the gentlemen themselves, until he sent them into the Senate for confirmation. The reason for this determination, Gen. Grant said, was because of the fact that should he do so a pressure would immediately commence from various parties to endeavor to induce him to change his determination, not so much probably from the fact that the opposition would be made from personal motives, but on account of the interest which gentlemen may have for their own friends. For these and other reasons he had concluded to make no public announcement of his Cabinet until the time mentioned. General Grant spoke without any reserve, and with the greatest frankness and courtesy, and his remarks were received by his distinguished visitors with every mark of interest and approbation.

Afterwards, Mr. Pruyn, of the committee addressed the General very briefly, to the effect that while the party with which he was identified differed politically from the President elect, he desired to assure him that his administration, in carrying out the principles which he had mentioned, would have their hearty support and co-operation.

The speeches were delivered more in a conversational tone than in a formal set manner, and the occasion was one of quiet though most intense interest. The members of the staff of General Grant were present. About twenty gentlemen were present altogether, including the committee and staff officers.

The committee, after leaving General Grant's headquarters, proceeded to the Capitol, and waited upon Speaker Colfax in his reception room. They presented him with the certificate of his election as Vice President, signed by the President of the Senate, and then severally congratulated him, to which friendly expressions he responded:—

"Gentlemen:—Please convey to the two houses of Congress my acceptance of the office to which I have been elected by the people of the United States, and assure them that I shall endeavor to prove worthy of this mark of confidence by fidelity to my principles and my duty."

The committee then withdrew.

From Omaha.

St. Louis, Feb 13.—An Omaha despatch, dated yesterday, says that a locomotive boiler exploded at Rich Creek, on the Pacific Railroad, last night, killing the engineer, conductor, and fireman.

A telegram from Helena says that gentlemen from the Yellow Stone report that two large war parties of Black Feet and Crow Indians had a fight near Big Timber, on the Yellow Stone, and several were killed and wounded on both sides.

A despatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, says Mr. Stewart's bill, granting 10,000 acres of land to any corporation constructing twenty miles of railroad within the State of Nebraska, passed the House to-day.

A combination bill, dividing 480,000 acres of public land between five projected roads in various parts of the State, but entirely ignoring the Omaha and Southwestern Road, has passed the Senate.

Conviction of a Murderer.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Joel B. Thompson, who was indicted for the murder of Thomas H. Bailey, by shooting him in the streets of this city on Jan. 26, 1869, was convicted before Judge Hogeboom, to-day, of murder in the second degree, and will be sentenced on Monday next.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Proposed New National Banking Law Redistributing the Currency.

Advices from San Francisco and Central America.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

Washington, Feb. 13.—The President presented the credentials of Reuben E. Fenton, Senator elect from New York.

Mr. Frelinghuysen presented the credentials of his successor, John P. Stockton, Senator elect from New Jersey.

Mr. Pomeroy offered the following as an additional rule:—While the motion for the previous question shall not be sustained in the Senate yet the Senators by a vote of three-fifths of their members may determine the time when debate shall close upon any pending proposition, and then the main question shall be taken by a vote of the Senate in the manner provided for under existing rules. Laid on the table.

Mr. Vickers presented a petition of citizens of Maryland for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to more directly recognize Almighty God.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial of the colored Orphan Asylum of the District of Columbia for aid. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill to establish a uniform rule of naturalization, in the following words:—

Be it enacted, etc., that all white persons of foreign birth not convicted of crime, and who have not participated in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and who now are or who shall hereafter become permanent residents of the United States and elect to be citizens thereof, are hereby declared naturalized citizens, and entitled to all rights and privileges of other citizens of the United States.

Mr. Sumner—I wish to say to the Senator from Nevada that I object to the word "white" in that bill.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Moore presented the petition of the owners and masters of vessels of the city of New York, praying for the intervention of Congress to protect all engaged in navigation from illegal exactions by States and municipal corporations.

Mr. Payne moved to dispense with the morning hour, so as to take up the Political Disabilities bill.

After some discussion as to the effect of the motion, it was rejected.

The House then proceeded to the business of the morning hour, the call of committees for reports of a private nature, and took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee of Foreign Affairs for the relief of Knott & Co., American merchants doing business in China.

After explanation by Mr. Blair of Michigan, the bill was passed.

Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, also reported a bill to pay to Leonard Pierce, Jr., late United States Consul at Matamoras, Mexico, $118.44 in gold, for expenditures made by him from the 12th of March 1862 to the 30th of November, 1864, in aiding Union soldiers and refugees fleeing from Texas.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Blair, Banks, Butler (Mass.), and Pile in explanation and advocacy of the bill, and by Messrs. Spalding, Chandler, and Lawrence (Ohio) in criticism of it, the bill was passed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Broomall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, made a report in the case of the Wells Fargo contract for carrying the mails between the termini of the Pacific railroad. The Committee exonerate the Post Office Department from all blame, and report that the difficulty originated in an act of Congress which threw about four hundred per cent. more mail matter on the route in question than the bids had been made for.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Recent Storm.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Reports from the interior indicate that the recent storm was the most destructive since the winter of 1862. The storm visited every portion of the State, Santa Clara and San Joaquin suffering the greatest. The lower part of the city of Stockton was flooded, the cellars in the principal streets being filled by Calvaras river overflowing the banks. No loss of life is reported.

Advices from Honolulu.

Honolulu advices to January 26 have been received. The Privy Council adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of the King's father, and condolence to his afflicted relatives.

The smallpox excitement in Honolulu is subsiding.

The want of steam communication between Honolulu and the other islands is felt by the business community, the prevailing calms frequently interrupting the trade in merchandise.

The commercial news is unimportant. Nearly all the whale ships have departed, and many of the citizens have gone into the country or the other islands for pleasure.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Collection of the Commercial Tax.

New York, Feb. 13.—The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall, brings Panama dates to the 5th, California passengers, and $247,356 in treasure. Instructions have been sent to Aspinwall to collect in full the commercial tax. Merchants resist the collection, and have allowed their goods to be seized. Mr. Rice, the American Consul, protested against the collection.

General Cushing's Mission.

General Cushing, United States Special Commissioner to Bogota, is a passenger by the Henry Chauncey. The *Star and Herald* says he has been entirely successful in his mission concerning the Isthmus canal, and takes home with him a treaty to be approved by Congress, when the work on the canal will at once be proceeded with. General Cushing was handsomely entertained in Panama.

The report of an attempt to poison President Guzman, of Nicaragua, and his family, is confirmed. No arrests have been made.

From Canada.

Montreal, Feb. 13.—William Workman was yesterday re-elected Mayor.

McDonald, the Connecticut forger, has been committed for extradition.

A Toronto dispatch from Ottawa to the *Leader* says:—Sir George Cartier has transmitted information of further progress in the Hudson Bay negotiation, from which it appears that the company have yielded important points in the bargain modifying their original opposition to a degree that makes the transfer easy and certain.

It is expected that the present session of the Imperial Parliament will witness the completion of an arrangement with Dominion authority, which will cover the whole Northwest in less than three months. A bill will be brought before the Newfoundland House of Assembly to-day, proposing the adhesion of that colony to the Union. Should it pass it will be brought up in the House of Commons early in May.

The body of Whalen was buried in the jail yard last night. There is no excitement in town.

From Maine.

Lewiston, Me., Feb. 13.—The store of W. S. Harwood was robbed by burglars last night of several hundred dollars' worth of jewelry and cutlery. No arrests have been made.

A three year old child of Samuel Whitney, of Auburn, was terribly burned yesterday by the ignition of some matches which the child had in his pockets when put to bed.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Feb 13.—Cotton lower; 200 bales sold at 29¾. Flour steady; sales of 6500 bbls. Wheat dull and declining. Corn easier and declined 1c. Sales of 20,000 bushels mixed Western at 91@92½c. Oats dull; sales of 14,000 bushels at 77@77½c. afloat, and 76c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $32 25. Lard heavy; steam, 19¾@20c. Whisky quiet.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 13

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.			
$6000 City 6s, New..c.	101	155 sh Penna R.	57⅝
$200 do.	101	200 sh Leh N......b30	30¾
$1000 do.	101	100 do.	30¾
$1500 W Pa R 6s	81	140 sh Read RR.	47.31
$40 Leh 6s '84......c.	82¾	100 do......b16.	47.31
100 sh Penna R.s5wn	57⅜	500 do......ls.	47¼
100 do.	57⅜	100 do......b30.	47.31
$100 do......b30.	57⅜	200 do....ls.b60	47.31
27 do......ls.	57⅜	100 do.	47¼
100 do......b60.	58¼	10 sh Leh V R.	56
SECOND BOARD.			
$6000 Leh 6s, gold l.	91½	7 sh Leh V R.	56
26 sh Penna R......ls.	57¼	100 sh Oil C&A R R.b30	68¾
100 do......b60.	57½	10 sh Mech Bk.	31½

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes and the Form of Government—Dulce Takes Harsh Steps Against the Cuban Rebels—Affairs in Washington.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Philadelphia Custom-House.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A few days ago Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and Collector Cake, of Philadelphia. The Secretary, in reply, sent only a portion of the correspondence, relating to the general question at issue between himself and the Collector. To-day, therefore, Mr. Scofield offered the following, which was not agreed to on account of an objection being made by Sam. Randall:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the House of Representatives the correspondence relative to the dismissal of John O'Grady, Captain of the Night Watch, and William B. Johns, Deputy Collector of the Philadelphia Custom house.

The Wells, Fargo & Co. Contract.

Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, to-day made a report as to the result of the Wells, Fargo & Co. contract with the Postmaster-General for carrying the overland mail. The report exonerates both the Postmaster-General and the contractors. Concerning the statement, made by a correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, the committee say there appears to have been no foundation for them whatever, nor was the correspondent himself able to substantiate under oath a single statement which he had made.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Minister to Chili.

The President to-day nominated Louis Dent to be Minister to Chili, and John S. Nagle to be Secretary of that legation.

Still Another Veto.

The President to-day sent the following message to the Senate:—

To the Senate of the United States:—The bill entitled "An act transferring the duties of the Trustees of the Colored Schools of Washington and Georgetown," is herewith returned to the Senate, in which house it originated, without my approval. The accompanying paper exhibits the fact that the legislation which the bill proposes is contrary to the wishes of the colored residents of Washington and Georgetown, and that they prefer that the schools for their children should be under the management of trustees selected by the Secretary of the Interior, whose term of office is for four years, rather than to be subject to the control of bodies whose tenure of office depends merely upon political considerations, and which may be annually affected by the elections which take place in the two cities.

The colored people of Washington and Georgetown are at *present* not represented by a person of their own race in either of the boards of trustees of public schools appointed by the municipal authorities. Of the three trustees, however, who, under the act of July 11, 1862, compose the board of trustees of the schools for colored children, two are persons of color. The resolutions herewith transmitted show that they have performed their trusts in a manner entirely satisfactory to the colored people of the two cities, and no good reason is known to the Executive why the duties which now devolve upon them should be transferred as proposed in the bill. With these brief suggestions the bill is respectfully returned, and the consideration of Congress is invited to the accompanying preamble and resolutions.

Andrew Johnson.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1869.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Fenian Amnesty Proclamation.

London, Feb. 13.—The political news is meagre. The amnesty petition, which will be presented to the Queen by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, contains over 100,000 signitures.

The Spanish Cortes.

Madrid Feb. 13.—The future form of government for Spain is the engrossing question with the Cortes and the people. The proposition for a directory for a number of years has been abandoned, and a regency and council have been suggested instead.

FROM CUBA.

The Amnesty Withdrawn—Freedom of the Press Suspended.

By Cuba Cable.

Havana, Feb. 13.—Captain-General Dulce has just issued an important proclamation. He recites that whereas the insurgents have refused up to this date to accept the amnesty proffered in his former proclamation, and whereas others are continually joining the insurrectionary forces, therefore the proclamation of amnesty is withdrawn. The liberty of the press is also suspended for the time, and the former censorship is re-established. The printing and distribution of newspapers without permission from the Government authorities are prohibited, and all persons guilty of violating the press law, and all political prisoners, in future will be tried by court martial.

A Mail Breaker.

Concord, N. H., Feb. 13.—Jared Davis, of Claremont, a peddler in the cars, has been held in default of $3000 bail, charged with taking a package of letters from a mail car on the Sullivan Railroad.

Interesting Patent Case.

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—Henry Giffard, Sellers & Co. vs. Cambridge & McFry, Rue, and others. Application for a special injunction to restrain defendants from making and selling injectors substantially the same as patented by Giffard. Numerous affidavits were read and exhibits presented. The Court granted a special injunction. Harding for plaintiffs; Bonsall for defendants.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163¼	Cleveland and Tol.	105⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	36¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	66
Phil. and Rea. R.	94¼	Mil. & St. P. com.	65½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¼	Adams Express Co	58½
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¾	Wells, Fargo Exp.	28¾
Chi. and N. W. prf.	94	United States Exp.	61¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	130¾	Tennessee 6s, new.	66¾
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	118	Gold	135
Pa. M. Steam. Co.	118⅝	Market dull.	
Western Union T.	37¾		

—A Mr. Wust, of Vienna, recently committed suicide by hanging himself. Before adjusting the fatal rope he collected all his correspondence, jewels, bonds, etc., representing several millions of florins, and set fire to the heap. He was determined that none of his family should inherit his wealth.